

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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NUCLEAR WEAPONS NONPROLIFERATION SESSION OPENS

LD221506 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 22 TASS -- The final session of the preparatory committee of the third conference on analyzing the effect of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has opened here today. The conference will be held in Geneva in September, this year.

Since July 1968, when the treaty was opened for signing, 128 countries became its signatories, including the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Britain. Most of these countries are represented in the preparatory committee whose two sessions were held last year.

The Soviet Union regards the treaty as one of important instruments in the struggle for peace and international security and consistently opposes the transfer of nuclear weapons or control over them to anyone, their deployment on the territories of the countries which do not possess them and the spreading of the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including outer space.

The session of the committee will last till May 3.

W. EUROPEAN UNION MEETING ON SDI OPENS 22 APR

LD221645 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 22 TASS -- A two-day meeting of representatives of the member states of the West European Union opened here today. Its purpose is to work out a common stand with regard to the American "Strategic Defense Initiative". Ministers of foreign affairs and defense ministers of France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg will also discuss the problem of setting up a European coordinating agency for the development of laser devices as it has been suggested by France. It is supposed that the agency will coordinate the efforts of the European countries in the development of laser devices, microprocessors, fast computers etc.

A number of West European countries do not conceal their suspicious attitude towards Washington's invitation to take part in the research work connected with "star wars". It is this factor that induced France to come up with this initiative. According to London-published OBSERVER, Paris objects to the U.S. plan to obtain permission on signing contracts with separate companies or laboratories in Europe. France is fearful of the U.S. using in this way the achievements of the best European research centres in its own interests.

SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 22 APR

LD221139 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 22 TASS -- A group on space weapons has met here today at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.



FIRST ROUND OF USSR-U.S. NEGOTIATIONS ENDS

LD230447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0407 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The first round of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons ends in Geneva today. In connection with this, I should like to recall that both the USSR and the United States of America defined quite precisely the main aim of these negotiations, which began on 12 March this year: namely, not to start an arms race in space, halt it on earth, and start making a radical reduction in nuclear weapons, with the ultimate aim of wholly eliminating them. Unfortunately, the results of the first round bring us to the conclusion that only the Soviet side is approaching the discussion of the agenda in a businesslike manner in Geneva. Here is what Gennadiy Vedenyapin, our correspondent in Switzerland, reports:

[Vedenyapin] The last 6 weeks of the first round have not at all strengthened belief in Washington's intentions to work to achieve genuinely constructive, businesslike, and effective solutions. On the contrary, during this time the White House has attempted to get allocations for the MX missiles, deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe has continued, and a program to develop space weapons systems is being implemented in the United States.

However, as the Soviet side has repeatedly emphasized, the reaching of an accord within the framework of these undoubtedly complex negotiations is possible. This requires good political will, readiness for honest compromise, and, of course, the aspiration to consistently adhere to all elements of the accord reached in respect of the subject and aims of the Geneva dialogue between the USSR and United States.

KARPOV MEETS WITH WPC DELEGATION IN GENEVA

LD231006 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva April 23 TASS -- The World Peace Council (WPC) considers a continuation of the arms race to be inadmissible and running counter to the objectives and spirit of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons. The WPC demands that a moratorium be immediately introduced on developing outer space weapons, that the testing, production and deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe be frozen, and the strategic nuclear arsenals be essentially reduced, as a step on the way to their total scrapping.

These demands are contained in a declaration turned over by a WPC delegation to the participants in the Geneva talks. Addressing a meeting today with representatives of the WPC, Viktor Karpov, head of the USSR delegation, set forth the Soviet Union's principled approach to the talks, whose aim is to outline effective measures directed at preventing the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth, bearing in mind, as the ultimate goal, the scrapping of nuclear weapons totally and everywhere.

Addressing newsmen in the Palace of Nations, Romesh Chandra, WPC president, pointed out that the Soviet Union had unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles till November this year and announced a suspension of other counter-measures in Europe, while the USA had not responded to this initiative. The WPC president stressed that the peace champions in all countries should redouble efforts so that mankind's hope for getting rid of the threat of nuclear catastrophe should come true.

SOVIET EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL SPACE REVIEWED

PM201841 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Khabarov under the rubric "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War": "Preventing the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, which paved the way for mankind into space, firmly and consistently advocates the peaceful utilization and opening up of the universe's expanses and the development of cooperation among states in this sphere. Banning the use of space for military purposes has always been regarded by our country as an important component of the global problem of disarmament.

One of the USSR's first steps, aimed at preventing the militarization of space, was the proposal submitted back in 1958 for examination by the 13th UN General Assembly session: "On Banning the Use of Space for Military Purposes, on Eliminating Foreign Military Bases on Foreign Territory, and on International Cooperation in the Sphere of Space Research." This proposal was blocked by the United States.

The USSR has not ceased its efforts aimed at using space for peaceful purposes only. At the same time, it has doggedly sought to adopt partial measures to limit the arms race, aimed at closing individual channels along which weapons might penetrate into space. The result has been a number of specific international agreements. Thus, in 1963 the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water was concluded in Moscow. It limited the pace of modernization of nuclear weapons and helped to halt the contamination of the atmosphere with radioactive substances. The treaty was signed by the USSR, the United States, and Britain. As of now, it has been signed by more than 100 states, though two nuclear powers -- France and China -- are unfortunately not parties to it.

The next document limiting the arms race in space was the signing in 1967 of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. This document enshrined for the first time the important international commitment not to place in orbit around the earth objects with nuclear weapons on board and not to station such weapons in space in any other manner. The treaty (as of the present it has been signed by more than 80 countries) also enshrined the commitment to use space only for the good and interests of all countries, and also in the interests of maintaining international peace and security. The ever increasing topicality of this treaty and its place in the system of international legal relations can scarcely be overestimated.

Everybody who is concerned for the fate of peace attaches special significance to the unlimited Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, signed in 1972. In particular, the treaty charged the sides "not to develop, test, or deploy" space-based ABM systems or components.

However, in recent years a real threat has emerged that, despite the aforementioned limitations, the arms race may still burst into space. This threat is connected with the development in the United States of new types of weapons, including laser and beam weapons, based on new technology. This work is not being started from scratch. Even before the launching of its first satellite in 1958, the United States started preparations for the development of antisatellite weapons, and in 1963 President J. Kennedy approved a plan for the development of an "active antisatellite potential." The Soviet-American consultations begun in 1978 to ban this kind of weapon were broken off by the U.S. side in 1979. The United States is blocking multilateral talks on this question in the Disarmament Committee; the need to step up these talks has been raised on more than one occasion in the United Nations.

In January 1984 the United States began tests of a new generation of antisatellite weapons. Thus, the danger of extending the arms race to space is becoming increasingly perceptible, especially after the President's notorious speech of 23 March 1983 on "star wars" which essentially proclaimed a course toward using force in space. On 6 January 1984 Reagan signed Directive No 119, which already contained specific instructions to develop a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

The rate of increase of spending on antisatellite and ABM weapons is also evidence of the scale of the Pentagon's space ambitions. In the next 5 years alone, within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program (this is the "delicate" title given by the administration to the program for creating a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements), it is planned to spend \$26 billion. Even in the United States itself, sober-minded politicians note that the implementation of such a program would be fraught with pernicious consequences for the fate of all mankind.

In an attempt to conceal the real awesome danger for our planet and to justify the militarization of space, Washington figures are starting to use all kinds of hypocritical subterfuges. They speak of defense while preparing for attack, they boast of a space shield while forging a space sword, and they promise to eliminate nuclear weapons but in practice are building up and improving them. They promise stability for the world but are leading matters toward a violation of the military balance.

The way to avert a space arms race is clear: to ban -- and the sooner the better -- the testing and deployment of antisatellite systems and the placing in space of any weapons capable of striking space or earth targets, and to ban totally the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth.

This is the basis for the specific proposals which have been put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years and which have found support from an overwhelming majority of states. Thus, at the 38th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet delegation proposed, in particular, to introduce in the agenda a draft treaty banning the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth. The parties to the treaty would undertake not to damage the normal operation of space objects. At the session a resolution was adopted, by 147 votes to 1 (United States) with one abstention (Britain), which proposed that the disarmament conference create a special working party with a view to holding talks on concluding a corresponding agreement on averting an arms race in space.

In 1983 our country unilaterally declared a moratorium on the placing in space of any types of antisatellite weapons until such time as other states do so. This was yet more graphic evidence of the goodwill and determination of the USSR to prevent the militarization of space.

In December 1984, on the USSR's initiative, the 39th UN General Assembly session examined the question "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes and for the Good of Mankind." A resolution, calling on states to exclude space from the sphere of the arms race and to refrain in their space activity from using force or the threat of force, was adopted by an absolute majority of votes (only the United States abstained.)

It is noteworthy that it was just at this time that the U.S. President's decision was announced to create in the Pentagon a unified space command, to serve as an "operational parallel" to the office set up earlier to implement the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." There has been a broad stream of statements by officials that the United States will under no circumstances abandon the implementation of this "initiative." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger speaks candidly of plans to create ABM complexes, which will run counter to existing accords and which undermine the possibility of achieving new accords.



Particular caution is aroused by the fact that such statements are being made when new Soviet-American talks are under way in Geneva, whose aim is to elaborate effective accords aimed at averting an arms race in space and halting it on earth.

The importance of these talks is obvious, for on their outcome depends the choice of whether there is to be an arms race in all spheres and the growth of the war threat, or whether there is to be a strengthening of world security and a more durable peace for all. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that if people have sat down to negotiate an arms reduction, there should at least be no arms buildup. For this reason it proposes that the USSR and the United States exercise a moratorium, during the whole duration of the talks, on the development, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons, and that they freeze their strategic offensive weapons.

As is known, the key problem of today is to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. To start to resolve this problem successfully would mean preventing an arms race in space and simultaneously advancing along the path of radically reducing nuclear weapons until they are completely destroyed. This is the goal of the Soviet Union's policy.

BEGLOV ON U.S. DOUBLE-TALK TO FURTHER ARMS RACE

LD192253 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] When President Reagan began to advocate the production of the MX missile carrying 10 charges to deal the first nuclear strike, he nicknamed the weapon a peace-keeper. When the United States Administration began to burn with temptation to adopt a weapon that could hit the earth from space this plan for star wars was sold as a lever to scrap nuclear weapons. When Washington brought Nicaragua to face an ultimatum and demanded \$14 million worth of congressional back-up, the action, tantamount to declaring war on a revolutionary nation, was touted as a peace plan. When the White House team worked out a program for a trip to Western Europe to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, it felt the best it could do is to lay a presidential wreath at a cemetery of warriors who fought under the banner of nazism: the most man-hating ideology of all times.

More examples could be cited of swearing black is white and of slipping marked cards in a game of politics. International observers note with alarm that American leaders use such methods more often than ever before to supplement their never-ending list of weapons of mass annihilation, from intercontinental, submarine-launched, and cruise missiles to laser and chemical weapons. How can all this be explained? It is a question that has been before us more than once, because it is asked by both Soviet people and representatives of the public in other countries.

We believe the answer is this: The ideological motives that guide the present administration in Washington has coincided with the motives of the behavior of American influential military and industrial groups. The politicians and generals who have been authorized to act on the interests of the United States' military-industrial complex turn the entire problem of nuclear disarmament upside down when they claim that the MX missile is the best lever of success at the Geneva talks, when they advertise a space shield but forge a space sword, and when they promise to scrap nuclear weapons but build them up and try to improve them to surpass the capability already achieved in destroying the whole of civilization many times over.

Absolutely justified in this context are the fears of the partners of the United States, let's say, West European and Japanese, as their foreign policy priorities, just as security priorities and economic interests, are submitted to American priorities more brutally and with a greater ease than ever before. To be more exact, they have to gear to the ideological and political programs of the United States Administration and to meet increasingly the economic and technical requirements of their main partner and at the same time of their main economic competitor.

That is the reason why Washington resorts more often than ever before to the methods towards partners that have been characteristic of home policy manipulations by all American Administrations, promises and threats, political patronage and arms twisting. Fresh evidence is enlisting NATO and Japanese support for the star wars plan. It is in view of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany that a wise and proper point should be made. It is dangerous to pursue the illusion of omnipotence at a time when life demands more than anything else returning to realities and learning to live and cooperate with them.

NORWAY, DENMARK REJECTION OF SDI NOTED IN PRAVDA

PM221435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Sensible Decision"]

[Text] Norway has refused to take part in the plans to militarize space which the United States is imposing on its allies in ultimatum form. This was announced by an official Norwegian Government spokesman, who added that Oslo expresses grave concern at the intensifying arms race and the danger of its extension into space.

The step taken by Norway, the first NATO country to refuse to take part in Washington's program to prepare "star wars," is timely and sensible: That is how the broadest strata of the Norwegian public assess it. The Pentagon's adventurist program has been very sharply criticized in the country. Representatives of virtually all public circles, political parties, trade unions, and women's and youth organizations have actively protested it. Many parliamentary deputies have repeatedly appealed to K. Willoch's bourgeois coalition government to dissociate itself from the U.S. position. Describing the Norwegian's mood, the newspaper NY TID wrote that "the absolute majority of Norwegians demands that the government display political independence and resolutely denounces the Washington administration's intentions, which will result in the further buildup of nuclear arms both on earth and in space and the growth of the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe."

In less than 5 months regular parliamentary elections are scheduled in Norway. The leaders of the parties in the government coalition have been unable to disregard the clearly expressed opinion of the obvious majority of Norwegians.

Speaking of the decision which has been made, it is perhaps worth recalling that the population of Denmark, the second Scandinavian NATO country, also actively oppose the U.S. course toward the militarization of space. The Danish Folketing (parliament) voted by a majority to compel the government to oppose the deployment of armaments in space and to oppose the country's participation in space weapons research and development.

There is thus a clear-cut stance on the part of the majority of the population of two Scandinavian countries against Washington's danger plans. The Scandinavians' antiwar feelings merged with the similar, increasingly strengthening sentiments of the peoples of other West European countries. With every passing day the positions of the people of goodwill in the struggle for peace are becoming firmer.



IZVESTIYA CITES BLOC PRESS PRAISE FOR WARSAW PACT

PM230855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Reliable Shield"]

[Text] Prague -- For 30 years, now the Warsaw Pact has been the socialist countries' reliable shield, a guarantee of peace, and an unsurpassable obstacle to warmongers, RUDE PRAVO writes.

The multilateral document on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid signed 14 May 1955 in Warsaw marked the beginning of the fraternal collaboration between the socialist countries, united their forces, and strengthened their defense capability and prestige in the international arena. The Warsaw Pact was a response to the hostile intrigues and aggressive intentions of NATO and to the FRG's inclusion in that bloc. As a consequence of the direct threat from imperialism, the socialist countries were forced to unite in a defensive alliance, the newspaper recalls.

Life has repeatedly confirmed that the unity and cohesion of the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries and the coordination of their actions in the international arena are an important factor in strengthening peace. Ensuring lasting peace for the people's constructive and creative labor, the Warsaw Pact has repeatedly come up with initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, establishing an atmosphere of trust in international relations, and preventing the threat of nuclear war. This is attested by the latest Soviet proposals set forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in a talk with the PRAVDA editor. They are new confirmation of the USSR's desire to use various possibilities to remove the obstacles created by the United States to ending the arms race, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

Sofia -- The Warsaw Pact has gone down in history as a voluntary alliance of socialist states which has made the defense and strengthening of European peace and security its objective, the newspaper OTECHESTVEN FRONT points out. This course has been unanimously supported and approved by all the world's peace-loving forces.

The newspaper notes that Europe has been living in peace for 4 decades now, although it is threatened by aggressive imperialist circles. The credit for preserving peace belongs to a decisive extent to the Soviet Union, its Warsaw Pact allies, and the socialist community.

Today when the arms race is intensifying, when the danger of an outbreak of nuclear conflict is increasing, when aggressive NATO circles are trying to use space for military purposes, and when imperialism is increasingly blatantly opposing socialism and progress, we must rally the ranks of the Warsaw Pact even more closely and strengthen the member-states' Marxist-Leninist unity and international solidarity.

Cooperation among its members has become more extensive, specific, and businesslike. This applies particularly to the expansion and deepening of collaboration and the increased combat and political training of the Joint Armed Forces, which guard the peoples' peace and security, OTECHESTVEN FRONT stresses.

Warsaw -- We are indebted to the Warsaw Pact for the fact that Poland's borders are secure and the country can continue its peaceful development, the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA writes. The joint military potential of the Warsaw Pact states stands guard over the interests of Poland and the other socialist states in the face of the threats stemming from the aggressive course of the United States and certain West European states.

The U.S. military's aggressive plans are aimed against the socialist community countries, including Poland. The Polish people are well aware of the FRG's revanchist aspirations. That is why we are justifiably alarmed at the growing influence of the West German Bundeswehr in NATO.

The hostile U.S. and NATO actions against Poland and the other socialist countries, the FRG's revanchist policy, the calls to revise the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, and the siting of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe all oblige us to increase our vigilance and constantly strengthen the defense might of the socialist community countries, the newspaper stresses.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETS IN MINSK 16-18 APR

PM221451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 35th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sphere of planning activity was held in Minsk 16-18 April.

Taking part in the session were S. Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; J. Hoos, secretary of state at the Hungarian National Planning Office; Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; M. Garcia, vice president of the Cuban Central Planning Board; P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office; M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Committee; S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and S. Potac, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

M. Sindic, director general of the SFRY Federal Social Planning Institute, took part in the CEMA committee session.

The committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU DISCUSSES NAMIBIA

LD222139 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov

The special session on Namibia by the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau, which closed in New Delhi on Sunday, was an important, representative international forum attended by delegates from 80 states, as well as observers from many world organizations and national liberation movements. The work of the forum was characterised by unanimity of its participants, their determination to press for a total isolation of the Pretoria regime and for an end to the insult to world public opinion by the racists and their mentors. This was graphically reflected in final documents, adopted at the session.

The very convocation of the forum attested to profound concern of the non-aligned nations over the fact that the racist authorities in South Africa, ignoring U.N. decisions and disregarding public opinion, are continuing the unlawful occupation of Namibia.

The escalation of South Africa's military presence in Namibia has reached an unprecedented level, it was noted at the session. This presence is used for mounting terror against the Namibians, for carrying out aggressive actions against neighbouring African states.

In a bid to perpetuate the occupation of Namibia and preserve there the inhuman order, the racist Pretoria regime has worked out a sinister plan of establishing a so-called "transitional government", counterposing the puppet body to the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people -- SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. The participants in the Delhi forum resolutely denounced the stratagems by the racists who rely on support of the United States and some of its Western partners. Representatives of the non-aligned nations called on the world community to expand diplomatic, political, material and military aid to SWAPO, extend necessary support for the "Frontline States", whose security and sovereignty are threatened by the South African racists.

The participants in the Delhi forum adopted two documents -- a political declaration and a programme of action, which are closely interrelated and express the will of the world community for strict sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The Coordinating Bureau made a proposal for breaking relations between all states and the racist South African regime, for strict observance of the U.N. Security Council's embargo on arms deliveries to that regime. The meeting's participants denounced the policy pursued by the present American Administration with regard to South Africa, describing it as direct connivance with the racist regime and encouragement of its aggressive aspirations. The justness of this assessment was reaffirmed at the latest session of the U.N. commission on transnational corporations during which the United States voted against the resolution banning capital investment into the South African economy.

The programme of action, adopted at the forum, expressed the demand for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the heightened situation in southern Africa and the implementation of the previous U.N. decisions, specifically Resolution 435 of the Security Council, which demanded way back in 1978 a withdrawal of South African troops from Namibian territory, holding of free elections and granting of independence to its people.

GORBACHEV, REAGAN MEETING 'PROBABLE' AT UNGA

AU221506 Paris AFP in English 1458 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, April 22 (AFP) -- The planned meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan is likely to take place this autumn when Mr. Gorbachev attends the U.N. General Assembly in New York, the editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA said here today.

Viktor Afanasyev, in a meeting with British journalists here, said he knew for certain that Mr. Gorbachev would attend the General Assembly, and added that it was "probable" that the meeting between the leaders would take place then.

Mr. Afanasyev said that "some agreements should be signed" in New York, and that certain "compromises can be worked out," although he did not specify if he was referring to disarmament. He repeated the Kremlin's desire for a carefully prepared meeting by saying that there should be more to it than simply "talking."

Mr. Afanasyev, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and editor of PRAVDA since 1976, said the Soviet Union "was lucky" to have such a youthful leader as Mr. Gorbachev, who at 54 was the youngest since Lenin.

USSR EMBASSY PRESS RELEASE ON NICHOLSON SHOOTING

LD230624 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- Soviet Embassy in the United States issued the following press-release:

"By mutual agreement, on April 12, 1985 a meeting took place between the commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Army in Europe. They discussed questions related to preventing future incidents involving members of the U.S. military liaison mission on the territory of the German Democratic Republic of Germany. These questions were reviewed in terms of strict compliance with the 1947 agreement regulating the activities of those military missions."

"Such a realistic approach made it possible for the sides to decide to continue the work of agreeing upon certain measures of a procedural nature.

"This being the case, one cannot help but be puzzled by the statement of the U.S. Department of State, which presents in a distorted light the content and results of the meeting between the military representatives of the two countries.

"The assertion that the Soviet side allegedly agreed to consider some kind of compensation in connection with the incident and renounced the right to take legitimate steps provided for by the military manuals does not correspond to the facts.

"Indeed, the tragic outcome of the incident involving Major Arthur Nicholson is regrettable. However, the entire responsibility for what happened rests wholly on the appropriate U.S. authorities."

"As is known, the U.S. side itself does not deny that Major Arthur Nicholson and Staff-Sergeant Jessie Schatz were carrying out an intelligence mission.



The actions of the Soviet sentry were completely lawful. They were not taken against a member of the U.S. military mission as such, but against an unknown intruder who was carrying out an intelligence mission and did not comply with the warnings of the sentry, who was acting in strict conformity with the military manuals.

"So, under those circumstances, due to the very behavior of the U.S. serviceman, the procedures could not be applied under which both sides did not use, do not use, and do not intend to use weapons when apprehending and driving out members of the military liaison missions, as was again reaffirmed at the meeting on April 12. In this case a situation that is different in principle is involved, in which the actions taken against an intruder are determined exclusively by the military manuals.

"The objective of the contacts between the Soviet and U.S. military representatives -- and this is precisely what they were talking about at their meeting -- is to consider questions of mutual compliance with the existing agreement on the military liaison missions and to come to terms on possible additional practical measures in this regard.

"The attempts to sow confusion as to the content and nature of the contacts between the Soviet and U.S. military representatives serve no useful purpose."

#### LOMEYKO MEETS WITH U.S. JOURNALISTS IN MOSCOW

LD221903 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- A meeting with a group of American journalists who have been sent to visit the Soviet Union by the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies was held today at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Lomeyko who addressed the meeting drew the attention of the journalists to the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at putting an end to the arms race. Questions of journalists were answered at the meeting.

#### REAGAN'S RADIO ADDRESS ON NICARAGUA ATTACKED

LD221759 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

It has been a long time since Americans were exposed to so excessive a flow of anti-communist and anti-Soviet invention as these days. A radio address of Reagan from Camp David on April 21 the text of which was circulated by the Office of the Press Secretary of the White House is a specimen of rabid anticommunism.

This statement which is full of pathological hatred of the Nicaraguan revolution and malicious attacks on the Soviet Union does not contain a single word of truth. All its assumptions are based on shameless lies and distortions. Trying to make the U.S. Congress approve allocations for the military aid to anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs cost what it may, the President is trying to present things in such a way as though the very existence of democracy in Latin America and in the Caribbean Basin and even the national security of the United States is dependent on the vote in the Congress on this problem.

This statement can be regarded as nothing but a regular psychological attack on American law-makers whose purpose was to force them to take decisions which would give a free hand to the U.S. Government to any aggressive actions against Nicaraguans, including direct invasion which would plunge the U.S. into a quagmire of another venture similar to that of Vietnam.

In order to further intimidate congressmen, as well as the American nation in general, Reagan resorted to malicious slander: He asserted that the Soviet Union was using Nicaragua for its "aggression throughout the whole of the American Continent". Such statements are coming from the head of the administration which itself aggravated to the extreme the situation in Central America and, by drawing up the so-called "peace plan" of Reagan, actually presented Nicaragua with a brazen ultimatum and declared a war to that sovereign state.

Such statements are coming from the head of the administration which is counting on an armed aggression aimed at overthrowing the Sandinista government, which is confirmed by the continuous series of military exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces on the territory of Honduras close to the Nicaraguan border, by the concentration of American warships off the Nicaraguan shores and by the fact that the CIA does not stop the smuggling to Nicaragua of Somocista cutthroats who sow death and destruction there. Is there a limit to these lies if every fact is turned upside down, if the fabrication of dirty falsehoods and insinuations became one of the principal methods of carrying on the U.S. state policy?

However, facts are facts, and the slanderous allegations of the President, no matter how malicious and cunning they are, can neither refute nor camouflage them.

#### U.S. TURNS DOWN NICARAGUAN 'PEACE INITIATIVE'

LD222052 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 22 Apr 85

["White House Favours War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Nicaragua has come up with a major initiative aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict. President Daniel Ortega passed over to Washington new proposals of his government through American Democratic senators who visited Managua. If the U.S. stops supporting "contras" and resumes bilateral American-Nicaraguan talks, Nicaragua will agree to a mutual ceasefire and will declare amnesty to all the members of counterrevolutionary gangs who give up the armed struggle. Nicaragua also came out for the pullout from the region of all the foreign military advisers and for the signing of a treaty on not letting nuclear weapons onto the territory of Central America.

This peace initiative was positively assessed in the U.S. Congress. If the U.S. really wants peace, Ortega's proposals give it an excellent opportunity, John Kerry -- one of the American senators who visited Managua -- has told journalists.

However, the White House obviously does not intend to take advantage of it. The Department of State turned down the new proposals of the Nicaraguan side at once, practically without discussion. Washington continues to put forward the condition which is absolutely unacceptable to the government of sovereign Nicaragua: It insists that Nicaragua start talks with the gangs of U.S. mercenaries.

The reaction of the Washington administration to the initiative of the head of the Nicaraguan state is another evidence of its unwillingness to agree to a political settlement of the Central American problems. The White House is going on with its adventuristic policy aimed at strangling the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and at overthrowing by force the lawful government of that country. With this in view it is going out of its way to achieve the allocation of additional resources for the upkeep of its Somocista mercenaries and is holding the military exercise near the Nicaraguan border which is unprecedented by its scope. Managua favours peace in the region, while Washington favours war. This is the essence of the diametrically opposed stands of the two sides in the present-day situation in Central America

COMMENTARY ON SHULTZ' SUPPORT OF AMMAN AGREEMENT

LD221149 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- By TASS commentator Aleksey Volodin

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has expressed his unequivocal support for the so-called "Amman agreement" between King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat. Addressing the annual conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the leading pro-Israeli lobby grouping, he stressed that the American Administration will back any Arab leader who would master enough courage to hold direct talks with Israel, which, as Washington believes constitute a necessary condition for a peace process in the Middle East. Moreover, Shultz made an attempt to blame the Arabs for the continued tension in the Middle East. He claimed that the Arab leaders, by refusing to back direct talks between Israel and Jordan, are extending the suffering of the Palestinians. Such irresponsible statements sparked off indignation of the Arab public with assessed them as "insulting" and "humiliating."

As a matter of fact, a majority of Arab leaders are opposed to the Amman agreement because this plan actually denies the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and doubts the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It evoked more interest in Washington, however. The American Administration found a proper opportunity for galvanizing the Camp David process and ultimately imposing on Arab peoples plans of separate settlement, rather than establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a bid to sell the American plan in the Middle East U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy left for the region. Indicatively, it was Shultz himself who was to have gone there. After seeing, however, that his candidature causes little job in the Arab countries, he preferred to send his assistant to the region, rather than damage his own prestige.

The progressive Arab press observes that American diplomacy's new steps are directed at consolidating U.S. and Israeli positions in the Middle East. The American approach to the regional problems is still based on the rejection of the principles of a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East conflict.

It is justly believed in Arab countries that an international conference under the U.N. auspices with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, rather than the direct talks on which Washington and Tel Aviv insist, constitute the only real way towards [words indistinct]. The Arabs realize that in the conditions of the continuing occupation of Arab lands, the Israeli delegation to such talks would have an opportunity to dictate its terms and torpedo any efforts directed at settling the Middle East situation.

REPORTAGE ON USSR-PRC POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

Gromyko Receives Qian Qichen

PM230953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko received on 22 April the special representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Qian Qichen.

During the talk the sides exchanged views on questions connected with the present situation and prospects of the development of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the Soviet Union had favored and continued to favor the goodneighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries. He stressed the importance of the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev made at the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, as well as his statements during the talk with Vice-Premier of the State Council of China Li Peng on the USSR's striving for a serious improvement of relations with China, which, given reciprocity, is quite possible.

Present at the talk were USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev and PRC Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang.

Talks End, Qian Qichen Departs

LD222112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The sixth round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Moscow from April 9 to April 22. The special representative of the Soviet Government, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, and the special representative of the Chinese Government, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Qian Qichen, continued the exchange of views on questions connected with the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The sides set forth their stands on questions connected with the implementation of the normalization of relations between the two countries. The sides expressed interest in the continuation of efforts aimed at the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations and the readiness to expand ties and contacts between the two countries in the political, economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres.

The consultations were held in a frank, calm and businesslike atmosphere. The sides believe that the consultations and the dialogue are useful and have agreed to hold the next round of consultations in October 1985 in Beijing.

Today the PRC deputy foreign minister left Moscow for Beijing.



FURTHER ON DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER'S TOUR

## Visits Tbilisi

PM221219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, left Moscow 18 April on a tour of the country. He was seen off at the airport by A.A. Gromko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the USSR; and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, left with Kim Yong-nam on his tour of the country.

The guest arrived in Tbilisi later that day. He was greeted at the airport by D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Tbilisi, 19 Apr -- Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, familiarized himself with the capital of the Georgian SSR today. At the republic's Council of Ministers he was told of the successes of Georgia's working people and the plans for its economic and social development. The guest visited the Institute of Economic Management and looked over an exhibition at the Georgian SSR State Museum of Art.

## Activities in Moldavia

LD221947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1426 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and DPRK foreign minister, continued to familiarize himself with the life of Moldavia today. He laid flowers at the monument to Lenin in Kishinev, visited the state farm technical school of vine growing in the village of Kozhushna in Strashenskiy Rayon. He acquainted himself with the production and social and domestic conditions of workers of the Mikroprovod Scientific Production Association, and with the practice and training and specialists with intermediate qualifications in the Kishinev state farm college of winemaking. The guest visited the museum of the history of the Communist Party of Moldavia.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

PM221329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, today received a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, headed by Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

A talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Kim Il-song cordially welcomed Major General N.G. Lebedev, retired, a member of the delegation, who took part in the liberation of Korea. Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the central board of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and DPRK minister of communications, was present at the talk.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH MEETS GLUSHKOV DELEGATION

PM221331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Apr -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, has received a visiting Soviet delegation headed by N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, and had a warm conversation.

HOKKAIDO GOVERNOR VISITS, MEETS RSFSR OFFICIAL

LD222336 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- Lidiya Lykova, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, met and talked today with Takahiro Iokomichi, governor of the Hokkaido Prefecture. During the conversation, Lidiya Lykova stressed the Soviet Union's invariable striving to develop goodneighbourly mutually advantageous Soviet-Japanese relations. The conversation was attended by Yasue Katori, Japan's ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, Takahiro Iokomichi was received by Vladimir Kamentsev, minister of fisheries of the USSR.

COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH JAPANESE GROUP

LD222031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A cooperation program between Soviet and Japanese organizations for 1985 has been signed in Tokyo, with the mediation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Japanese Association for Cultural Links With Foreign Countries [JACL].

[Begin recording] [Correspondent I. Vykhukholev, identified by caption] The program calls for a series of meetings and symposia with the participation of journalists from both countries and specialists in various spheres, and a broad exchange of delegations of representatives of the public, scientists, and students. According to the program, exhibitions of the achievements of the Soviet Union in developing the economy, culture and science, will be held in Japan.

[(Kodzi Sugi-Mori), general secretary of the JACL, identified by caption; in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation] This program is the 12th so far, and this is in itself evidence that mutually advantageous cooperation between our associations and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations and the USSR-Japan Friendship Society, has a fairly long history. The main aim of the program is to further widen contacts between the peoples of our countries in the interests of strengthening mutual understanding. We are sure that this document will be received with satisfaction by broad circles of the Japanese public. [end recording]

DRA PLANNING CHIEF DISCUSSES ECONOMY, AID

PM221457 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Apr 85 p 3

[Interview with DRA State Planning Committee Chairman Sarwar Mangal by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent M. Nepesov: "Surmounting the Difficulties"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow -- SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA special correspondent M. Nepesov asked Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee, to answer a number of questions about the country's economic situation.

[Nepesov] The 7th anniversary of the April Revolution is approaching. What kind of results is the Afghan economy showing to mark the date?

[Mangal] Our national economy has been developing at an even pace recently. In the new Afghanistan, the ultimate goal of economic growth is social progress and the improvement of the people's well-being. In this connection I want to stress that, compared with prerevolutionary 1977, national income has increased by 8 billion afghanis. This has made it possible to invest more in the development of the network of children's pre-school establishments and in modernizing and constructing schools, health centers, housing, and municipal and social facilities. Workers and employees in the state sector of the economy have had two pay increases. The state pays large subsidies to maintain stable prices for essential goods for workers and employees and for public transport services.

As you know, our economy is functioning under the conditions of the brutal undeclared war unleashed by imperialism, headed by the United States and the forces of regional reaction. Total economic losses resulting from counterrevolutionary subversive actions exceed 35 billion afghanis. Counterrevolutionaries have destroyed 1,814 school buildings, 42 medical establishments, 14,000 km of telephone lines, and hundreds of power line towers; they have destroyed hundreds of trucks and ruined many highway surfaces...

However, all the attempts by the enemies of independent Afghanistan to disrupt our economic life and halt its development on the planned path will fail. Suffice it to say that last year we attained the prerevolutionary level of industrial output. I want to stress that the progress of our national economy depends largely on the Soviet Union's selfless and all-embracing assistance and on the increasing support from the other socialist community countries.

Of course, our achievements in the economic sphere are modest as yet, but we have every right to be proud of them because they were hard-won. In view of the positive developments in the national economy last year and this, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA Government proposed that the State Planning Committee get together with ministries and departments and work out the basic guidelines for DRA economic and social development in 1986-1990. This decision is evidence of the revolutionary optimism of our people, who are utterly determined to build a new life despite all the intrigues by enemies at home and abroad.

[Nepesov] Can you tell us, please, what tasks will be tackled by the first Afghan 5-year economic and social development plan since the April Revolution?

[Mangal] In the forthcoming period, it is planned that the economy will make fuller use of the wealth of natural resources.

We hope, in particular, that with technical assistance from the Soviet Union we will be able to not only maintain, but to considerably increase the level of gas extraction -- the state budget's main source of export income. We intend to resume oil extraction and start constructing an oil refinery. One of the priority tasks is the renovation and construction of new coal mines with Czechoslovak assistance, which should increase production of this valuable fuel by 100-140 percent. We plan to carry out a lot of work in the power industry, where we will get substantial assistance from the GDR and Bulgaria. In agriculture, the state sector will be strengthened by creating 10 state farms growing fine-fiber strains of cotton.

We have sent our cooperation proposals to all the CEMA countries and to India and other friendly states and international organizations, and we hope that they will take a kind and sympathetic view of Afghanistan's needs and participate in the development of our national economy.

[Nepesov] You are cochairman of the Afghan-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation. How do you see the role of this cooperation in DRA economic development?

[Mangal] As I said before, the determining factor contributing to the development of our country's economic potential is the USSR's assistance. At present, Soviet organizations assist the DRA in virtually all economic and social sectors, including the creation of state transport enterprises, development of the power and food industries, agriculture, irrigation, highway repair, and training of national cadres.

The Soviet Union is the DRA's leading foreign trade partner. We import machinery, equipment, petroleum products, glass, timber, chemical fertilizers, and food from the USSR. Our cross-border trade is developing successfully: We supply handicrafts, dried fruit, and nuts and we receive salt, kerosene, matches, soap, note-paper, and electrical appliances in return.

During my visit to Moscow in February, an agreement was signed on DRA-USSR economic and technical cooperation, as well as other intergovernmental documents on questions pertaining to the further development of cooperation between our countries in transport, the power industry, irrigation, and housing construction.

#### EDITOR OF DRA PAPER ON IMPORTANCE OF PRESS

LD191519 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The Afghan people's national holiday -- Revolution Day -- is approaching. The 7th anniversary of the April Revolution is 1 week from today. The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR plays an important role in propagating its ideals. The paper's chief editor, Comrade Tofani, recently visited Moscow, where our correspondent Oleg Blinov spoke to him. Here is a recording of their discussion:

[Blinov] What problems do you face in your ideological work?

[Tofani] Now that revolution has become a reality in Afghanistan, the mass information media, in particular our newspaper, are entrusted with a special task. As well as direct armed attack, the Republic has to parry the blows of the psychological war launched by foreign bourgeois information services. Since the revolution, hostile radio stations have greatly increased their broadcasting in the languages of the Afghan people. For example, previous VOA broadcasts to Afghanistan did not exceed 30 minutes daily, but now they last for more than 3 hours. Anti-Afghan propaganda relies principally on the people's lack of information, their illiteracy and ignorance, and attempts to turn them against the people's government. One of their methods is a campaign of slander about the existence of a certain threat to Islam in Afghanistan.



In striving to hinder land reforms, our enemies tell the rural population that it is a crime and a sin against Islam to take allocated land. Another example: The dushmans justify burning down schools on the grounds that children educated in them lose their faith and abandon Islam. This is why one of the revolutionary press's main tasks is to refute disinformation, expose slander and rumors, and report on what has already been done and what is planned by the party and government in a truthful, cogent, and understandable way.

Our newspaper carries material reflecting life in the Democratic Republic today. We show what the revolution has done for ordinary people and explain the party's programs and the tasks faced by the state in order to raise our people's standard of living.

[Blinov] One of the main criteria in assessing the work of mass information media is their contact with readers. How is this contact maintained by our newspaper?

[Tofani] Every year the newspaper receives thousands of letters from readers -- something quite unheard of in the history of the Afghan press. What is more, these letters are signed. I point this out because our paper falls into the hands of the dushmans, and sometimes a published letter leads to the punishment of its author. Nonetheless, we receive more and more correspondence and the newspaper has a special letters section.

In preparing a lot of the material, our colleagues have to visit various parts of the country. A journalist's life in Afghanistan today is both difficult and dangerous -- they have to carry weapons and sometimes, when on assignment, they have to use them in clashes with bandits. Occasionally the enemy's bullets injure our comrades, even kill them. However, our newspaper regularly publishes reports and photographs from provinces on the Afghan-Pakistan border, and informs the readers about the republic's defenders and our people's constructive labor.

[Blinov] Finally, how is the Soviet Union's economic and political assistance to Afghanistan reflected in the press?

[Tofani] Soviet-Afghan friendship is rooted deep in history. Its foundations were laid by the great Lenin: Soviet Russia was the first country to recognize Afghanistan's independence. After the April Revolution, as a result of which power passed to the working people, Soviet-Afghan relations took on a qualitatively new dimension. Our readers are well aware that the Soviet people have always been and remain a faithful friend of the Afghan people. Most of the newspaper's contents reports on Soviet-Afghan cooperation in all sorts of fields.

#### AFGHAN REBEL LEADER SENTENCED TO DEATH

PM221127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "According to His Desserts..."]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Apr -- At an open meeting held in Nangarhar Province, an out of town session of the DRA special revolutionary court has passed the death sentence on Emamuddin, the ringleader of a gang of dushmans belonging to the counterrevolutionary Islamic Party of Afghanistan organization. According to a BAKHTAR agency report, he was found guilty of numerous acts of terrorism against civilians in the province, of plundering, and other crimes against the Afghan people.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 APR

LD221921 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Assembly, arrived in Moscow for an official visit on April 22 at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R..

PRAVDA CARRIES LPRP THANKS FOR CPSU GREETINGS

PM221557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], allow us to express to you our heartfelt thanks for the congratulations and best wishes on the 30th anniversary of the creation of the LPRP.

We are sincerely grateful to you for your high assessment of the successes of our party and the Lao people in building the foundations of the material and technical base of a socialist society, struggling for peace and socialism, and making our contribution to the further development of the international communist movement, the consolidation of the socialist community, and the development of cooperation between the fraternal parties and peoples.

We are sure that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of peace and socialism.

The LPRP Central Committee

GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON BRUNEI NATIONAL DAY

PM171357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, supreme head of the state of Brunei Darussaleh, sending congratulations and good wishes to him and to all the Bruneian people on the country's national holiday, Independence Day.

In a reply telegram, the sultan of Brunei expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations.

USSR DESIRES TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRIENDLY RELATIONS

TA221558 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1553 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Ankara, April 22 (AA) -- The senior minister at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara, Anatoly Kadirov, has said that the Soviet Union desired friendly relations between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Speaking at a press conference to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism during World War II, Kadirov said that Soviet citizens were well aware of the horrors of war as there was hardly anyone who had not lost someone close during World War II. Kadirov added even the term "star wars" is an insult to the those who fell during the war.

Answering a question concerning the plight of Turks living in Bulgaria, Kadirov said that Bulgaria was their friend and ally, and Turkey a country with which goodneighbourly relations were enjoyed. He said the Soviet Union desired to see friendly relations between Turkey and Bulgaria based on wide-ranging economic and commercial cooperation.

In response to another question Kadirov said the Soviet Union had signed a 25-year agreement for the supply of natural gas to Turkey and the agreement would be honored.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SFRY'S STAVREV FOR TRADE TALKS

LD222359 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. They discussed questions concerning the further expansion of trade and economic cooperation between Soviet and Macedonian organizations. The conversation, which took place in a working and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union.

TEXT OF GREETINGS TO POLAND ON TREATY JUBILEE

PM230841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers,

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council.

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send fervent greetings and cordial congratulations to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Polish people on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and Poland.

We are celebrating the anniversary of the treaty, which marked a radical turning point in relations between our countries and peoples, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. The decisive contribution to the rout of the fascist hordes was made by the Soviet Army, which fought alongside the Polish People's Army from Lenino to Berlin. The Soviet-Polish alliance formed during World War II is our peoples' permanent gain.

The past 40 years indisputably prove the tremendous vital force of the principles of socialist internationalism enshrined in the treaty, which reliably serves the interests of our countries' peoples and has stood the test of time completely. In the period which has elapsed, relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Poland have developed dynamically, been filled with new content, and have acquired the character of wide-scale and multifaceted cooperation embracing the most important spheres of state and social activity.

More and more new prospects are opening up in our cooperation. Graphic confirmation of that is provided by the accords reached at summit level and the Long-term Program of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000, which are aimed at jointly accelerating the pace of our countries' national economic development.

Of great significance is the common determination to continue deepening the all-around cooperation between our parties and states and to protect and comprehensively strengthen the fraternal friendship between our peoples, based on a unity of political goals between the CPSU and the PZPR, a common Marxist-Leninist ideology, and class solidarity.

The strengthening of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion is of particular importance in the present-day international situation, when Western reactionary circles are gambling on achieving military superiority over the socialist community, when the United States is building up all forms of offensive armaments at an accelerated rate and formulating plans to militarize space, and when revanchist forces, particularly in the FRG, are trying to cast doubt on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and the territorial realities which formed after World War II.

Under these conditions it is important to continue strengthening the political and defense alliance of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact, the reliable guarantee of the security and inviolability of the borders of the socialist community states.

On behalf of all Soviet people we wish Polish communists and all Poland's working people success in consolidating and increasing socialism's gains and in the struggle against nuclear war and for ensuring international security.

Long live indestructible Soviet-Polish friendship, all-around cooperation between the USSR and Poland, and fraternal collaboration between the CPSU and the PZPR!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.



SOVIET-HUNGARIAN LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM

PM1'1038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR-Hungary: Long-Term Cooperation Program"]

[Text] As has already been reported, a "long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary for the period through the year 2000" was signed in Moscow 1 April.

The document was signed on the Soviet side by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and on the Hungarian side by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The preamble to the program notes that the sides adopted it:

Guided by the decisions of CPSU and MSZMP congresses and by agreements between Soviet and Hungarian leaders;

In accordance with the provisions of the 7 September 1967 Soviet-Hungarian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid;

Relying on the two countries' economic, scientific, and technical potential, the results of the successful development of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and the experience amassed in the course of the implementation of the long-term program for the development of specialization of the long-term program for the development of specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Hungary through 1990;

Taking account of the tasks of the further intensification of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the further boosting of the prosperity of both countries' peoples;

On the basis of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit (June 1984) on further developing and improving cooperation, intensifying stable long-term specialization and production sharing, and expanding reciprocal trade;

Using the results of the elaboration of the main directions of economic and social development in the two countries in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000;

And in the conviction that the all-around fraternal cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and the expansion of the international division of labor serve the cause of strengthening the unity of the socialist community states and are important factors in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security.

The program stresses that Soviet-Hungarian relations are developing dynamically and fruitfully in all spheres of political, economic, scientific, and cultural life on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, which corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and promotes the successful resolution of the tasks of building and improving developed socialist society. The close cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, which is characterized by mutual trust and unity of views on all the most important questions of the day, is a decisive factor in the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations.

The USSR and Hungary, exploiting the advantages of the planned economy and the potential for mutual cooperation, have strengthened their economic, scientific, and technical potential, increased the material and cultural standard of the population's life, and created the conditions for the further development of the economy, the expansion of mutual cooperation, and the transition of both countries' national economies onto the path of intensive development.

The Soviet Union is Hungary's most important trading partner. Soviet-Hungarian cooperation exerts a considerable influence on improving the Hungarian economy, particularly industry, and ensuring the dynamic growth of the economy and the expansion of its export potential. Soviet supplies of fuel, raw materials, energy, modern equipment, and materials make it possible to satisfy a considerable portion of Hungary's import needs and, taking account of Hungary's own resources, including those obtained from enterprises and other projects built in Hungary with Soviet technical assistance, create the possibility for the successful development of its national economy. Soviet orders -- stable and large in size -- create a favorable basis for the organization of major, efficient specialized production.

Hungarian deliveries to the USSR of certain types of machine-building products promote the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the electrical engineering and food industries and the requirements for means of transport and communications. Deliveries of agricultural, delicacies, and industrial consumer goods make it possible to improve the supply of these goods to the population.

New possibilities for improving economic cooperation and collaboration between the Soviet and Hungarian economies and all the fraternal countries were opened up by the CEMA countries' economic summit.

The summit resolution defines the main avenues of the strategy of economic development and increasing the international socialist division of labor. The agreement to take a new step forward in the cause of expanding coordination of economic policy in spheres linked with mutual cooperation and to develop ways of resolving major economic problems of mutual interest on a collective basis is of great importance.

The Soviet Union and Hungary are fully resolved to promote cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA in every possible way and to actively participate in implementing the decisions and directives of the CEMA countries' economic summit and other accords on multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The main aim of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is to actively promote the all-around improvement of the peoples' prosperity, the fuller satisfaction of their needs, and the further strengthening of the friendship and fraternal alliance between the two countries' peoples.

The coordination of Soviet-Hungarian ties, the use of new and effective forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and the extensive development of production sharing and direct links between the two countries' associations, enterprises, and scientific organizations are playing an increasing role in the implementation of the agreed upon avenues for mutual cooperation.

The USSR and Hungary will increase the coordination of economic policy in spheres of economic cooperation of mutual interest with a view to developing ways of resolving the problems of supplying both countries' national economies with fuel, energy, and raw materials and developing the agro-industrial complex and priority sectors of machine building, microelectronics, robotics, the production of industrial consumer goods, and other sectors of the economy.

The planned new step in the development of all-around economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and the stepping up of economic collaboration taking account of the objective economic conditions of the USSR and Hungary will be a landmark in shaping the structure of production in interrelated sectors of the national economy and in future avenues of mutual cooperation.

The USSR and Hungary believe that the key factor in the implementation of the goals of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation must be the pooling of efforts to ensure the effective use in every possible way of scientific and technical progress and intellectual, material, and technical resources in the interests of the intensification of both countries' national economies.

Taking the main directions of scientific and technical progress and the main demands of long-term socioeconomic development into account, the priority sectors of cooperation will be the spread of the use of electronics in the national economy by the extensive introduction of microelectronics and computers; comprehensive automation on the basis of the creation of flexible production systems and highly productive industrial robots; the accelerated development of atomic power and on that basis a reduction in the proportion of the consumption of hydrocarbon fuels in the fuel and energy balance; the creation and introduction of new materials and techniques; and the development of biotechnology.

In the production sphere, the Soviet Union and Hungary will focus attention on further developing mutually advantageous specialization and production sharing, strengthening the national economy's material base by extensively introducing modern and highly efficient technological processes, machines, equipment, and materials, ensuring the rational use of production capacities, saving labor and material resources, and improving output quality.

The sides, using both countries' potential, will create the prerequisites for expanding joint ventures in the markets of other countries, particularly in the export of technology and complete sets of equipment.

The sides will strive to ensure that the practice of comprehensive cooperation -- including research, development, production, marketing, and servicing -- plays a greater role.

In connection with the fact that an important role in the future development of both countries' economies will be played by improving and developing the production and non-production infrastructure, the sides agreed to promote the resolution of this task in every possible way.

In the course of the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation the sides will devote particular attention:

To the pursuit of a scientific and technical policy that will continue to be coordinated and in certain areas unified in the interests of the most rapid resolution of the most important scientific and technical problems of mutual interest through joint efforts;

To the development of cooperation in the creation of a theoretical base for scientific and technical progress, the stepping up of fundamental research, and the resolution of the most important tasks to ensure that technical and economic indicators reach world standards;

To the rational use of natural resources -- primarily fuel, raw material, and energy resources -- and production, scientific, and technical potential, with a view to improving production structure, using materials, fuel, and energy economically, and extensively disseminating modern waste-free techniques in line with both countries' interests;

To the accelerated introduction into the national economy of scientific and technical achievements and the ensuring of coordination in the sphere of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation;

To the implementation of the state economic, scientific, and technical programs under way in the USSR and Hungary and the provisions of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress in the next 15-20 years;

To the elaboration of scientific and technical problems in the spheres of industrial production in which real prerequisites exist for expanding specialization and production sharing, which will promote the further increase of reciprocal goods shipments;

To increasing the technical standard, quality, competitiveness, and aesthetic and ergonomic standards of the output produced in the two countries;

To the development of unification and standardization taking account of multilateral cooperation in the interests of increasing the profitability of production and further expanding mutually advantageous specialization and production sharing;

To the modernization and reconstruction of industrial and other projects, including those built within the framework of cooperation with a view to increasing their technical standard and intensifying production;

To the unification of metrological normatives and methods with a view to further developing the metrological base of both countries' national economies;

To the creation of unified ways and means of controlling technological processes and output quality;

And to the creation and use of effective ways and means of protecting the environment.

The program outlines specific avenues for the development of cooperation in the sphere of machine building, fuel, energy and raw materials, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical industries, transportation, the production of industrial consumer goods, and sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

The USSR and Hungary will take the necessary measures to further expand reciprocal trade turnover on the basis of increasing the division of labor, in particular the development of specialization and production sharing.

Trade turnover must be increasingly stepped up, first and foremost through reciprocal deliveries of output that determines scientific and technical progress and involves a high degree of processing of raw and other materials.

The multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian economies, the stable nature of relations, and the increase in the proportion of specialized and production-sharing output in deliveries increase the sides' responsibility for the fulfillment of mutual commitments.

The sides will develop cooperation in the sphere of tourism.

The implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Hungary for the period through the year 2000 will be implemented by:



Coordinating the most important directions of economic, scientific, and technical policy in spheres of mutual interest and increasing direct cooperation between the two countries' planning and sector organs in the sphere of scientific, technical, and production planning;

Coordinating plans for 5-year periods and for longer periods in spheres of mutual interest;

Developing sector programs for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period through the year 2000 and corresponding measures;

Concluding agreements and treaties on specialization and production sharing, scientific and technical cooperation, reciprocal goods deliveries, economic and technical cooperation in construction, and the reconstruction and modernization of industrial and other projects;

Concluding contracts and economic agreements;

Expanding and deepening direct production, scientific, and technical ties between associations, enterprises, organizations, USSR ministries and departments, republic ministries and departments, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the academies of sciences of the Soviet union republics, and the corresponding Hungarian organizations and organs;

And creating joint enterprises of production and scientific production firms, joint collectives of scientists and specialists, design and project bureaus, and other international economic and scientific organizations on the basis of financial autonomy.

Soviet and Hungarian commitments linked with the implementation of the current long-term program will be included in line with the relevant procedure in each country in state long-term, 5-year, and annual plans and the plans of ministries, associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The implementation of the provisions of the long-term program will be promoted by the active participation of the USSR and Hungary in the implementation of integrated measures and multifaceted agreements among the CEMA members. In implementing cooperation, the sides will take account of documents adopted within the CEMA framework.

The current long-term program embraces the main avenues of cooperation between the two countries and it may be further concretized and supplemented by mutual agreement between the sides.

The organization of work to implement the long-term program and the monitoring of the progress of work are being implemented by an intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which, together with central planning organs, departments dealing with science and technology, and ministries, will promote as necessary the development of new proposals on questions of the further development of friendly relations, trade and economic ties, and scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

The long-term program will be effective through 31 December 2000.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES BUNDESTAG DEPUTIES 18 APR

PM221411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting With FRG Parliamentarians"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 Apr -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin met here yesterday with members of the FRG Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission. The delegation was welcomed by W. Marx (Christian Democratic Union), commission chairman and Bundestag deputy. The parliamentarians exchanged opinions on a number of topical foreign policy questions. The discussion focused on problems of disarmament. Main attention was devoted to questions of limiting and reducing nuclear missiles and preventing the militarization of outer space. Questions of USSR-FRG relations were also touched on during the exchange of opinions.

The meeting with members of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin. He said: I should like to thank you on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet for your invitation to visit the FRG and hold conversations and meetings on topical questions concerning the present international situation and Soviet-FRG relations.

We have come to your country at a difficult time, when the world is experiencing a worsening of tension whose causes have not yet been removed. This year is abundant in memorable dates of postwar history. The peoples throughout the world are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, which resulted in the defeat of Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the peoples of Europe, including the German people, from fascist enslavement -- a most important historical date which determined the complexion of the modern world and mapped out the ways in which international relations would subsequently develop.

Through joint efforts, we succeeded in moving our relations in a better direction. It is fortuitous that this year we will be marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the FRG and the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow Treaty, which placed Soviet-FRG relations on a fundamentally new basis -- the basis of good-neighborliness. I should like to stress that this year is also the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the All-European Conference Final Act in Helsinki -- a code for detente, the consolidation of the postwar structure, and mutual understanding and cooperation among European states. This all goes to show that the peoples want to live in peace and that we can find solutions to the most difficult problems, including questions concerning USSR-FRG relations, by means of good-neighborly talks.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the peoples' great victory over fascism, I should like to stress the following: The experience and lessons of World War II show the price which mankind paid in colossal human and material losses for peace, freedom, and democracy. No one has the right to forget this, especially in the present nuclear age. I am not saying this here in order to revive the terrible pictures of the bad old days, which, in any case, are ineradicable for the old, wartime generation to which I myself belong.

The last war did not just strengthen Europe's realization that military conflicts are an absolutely unacceptable method for resolving political differences among states, no matter how sharp they may be: A political structure for the continent, with inviolable state borders capable of ensuring firm and lasting peace and prosperity, has gradually been elaborated in the course of postwar development on the basis of the prevailing European realities.

The decisions taken 40 years ago in Yalta and Potsdam created new political realities in Europe which, as has been subsequently confirmed, have become a reliable basis for cooperation on our continent among countries that have different political and social systems and belong to different systems of alliances.

One of the most reliable buttresses of this structure is the existence of two independent, sovereign, and equal German states - the GDR and the FRG - which are independent of each other, belong to different social systems, and are part of different systems of alliances in the East and the West. The unshakable political realities and the inviolability of the existing European borders constitute the basic condition for the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Our countries have considerable experience in pursuing detente, cooperation, and mutual understanding. I am particularly thinking of the seventies and the good things that happened then. Europe became the starting point for the turn for the better in East-West relations which was then emerging. The Moscow Treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG was a result of detente. Its principles were based on the inviolability of European borders, the nonuse of force in the resolution of disputes, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The elaboration and conclusion of the Moscow Treaty demanded political far-sightedness, resolution, and innovativeness on both sides.

Once a norm of international law, the Moscow Treaty gave a powerful boost to the whole process of detente. The Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin and the accords signed by the FRG with the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia would have been inconceivable without the Moscow Treaty.

Soviet-FRG bilateral relations have expanded and strengthened in the course of time. I should like to stress that the Moscow Treaty continues to be the basis of Soviet-FRG relations today and meets each country's long-term interests. Therefore, both our countries must do everything in their power to safeguard this basis.

Our party Central Committee's extraordinary plenum in March confirmed the continuity of Soviet foreign policy. Addressing the plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the Soviet Union will firmly adhere to the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence in its relations with capitalist states. We will meet goodwill with goodwill and trust with trust. In conversations with Federal Chancellor H. Kohl in Moscow, M.S. Gorbachev observed that this particularly applies to Soviet-FRG relations. We are in favor of augmenting everything positive that links our countries, unites our peoples, and removes the difficulties that have arisen in recent years.

In this regard, I should like to dwell on a factor that has been complicating the process of forward development of our bilateral relations. Voices are being raised in the FRG charging us with accusing practically all West Germans of wanting to revise the results of World War II by force. That is untrue. Even in the most difficult days of the war, the Soviet people and our party and state never once placed the German people and Hitlerite nazism on the same footing.

The point at issue is a different one and, if you will permit me to express it with the utmost sincerity, it is one that causes us real concern. Recently, together with a growth in international tension, some West German circles have begun to show a tendency to again raise the question of revising the results of World War II and, in particular, the postwar borders. This is reflected either in unconcealed revanchist demands for a return to the 1937 borders or in the form of calls for creating some kind of future Europe of so-called free peoples in which there will be no place for states belonging to the socialist system, least of all the GDR. Such statements cannot be regarded as an internal FRG matter. There is no room here for any ambiguity.



The Soviet Union, like the other states that suffered Hitler's aggression, has resolutely repulsed and will continue to repulse revanchism.

We note the West German leadership's statements about its intention to continue pursuing an Ostpolitik based on continuity, and we hope that it will adhere to this course. But at the same time, we cannot fail to be alarmed when responsible FRG statesmen, while confirming the country's commitment to the principles of the inviolability of the European borders and the sovereignty of all the states on our continent, then begin speaking in the same breath, as it were, about the "open German question," the "right of all Germans to self-determination in conditions of freedom," and so forth. After all, all these formulations have one thing in mind: the absorption of the GDR as the second independent and sovereign German state and the elimination of its socialist social system. Such statements are clearly at variance with both the spirit and letter of the Moscow Treaty and the other treaties concluded with the socialist countries. The postwar reality in Europe cannot be only partially recognized!

The first tangible steps directed toward curbing the arms race, reducing the danger of nuclear war, and lowering the level of East-West military confrontation by strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security were taken during the years of detente. Unfortunately, this process, which benefited the whole of mankind, had ended by the beginning of the eighties. The threat of nuclear war has again begun to grow. This represents an extremely dangerous turn in international development. The main reason for this, it is our firm conviction -- and a conviction backed up by concrete facts -- was the new attempt by the circles that shape the policy and strategy in the Western system of alliances to change the correlation of forces in their favor and to seek to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies by abandoning the principle of equality and identical security. With this goal in mind, Washington is continuing to crank up both the nuclear and conventional arms race. And plans to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles in some European NATO countries, including the FRG, are being implemented.

Despite what leading U.S. circles have been and still are saying, the appearance of this U.S. weaponry in Western Europe has not increased, but reduced the level of security in Western Europe, including your country. People here say that the Pershing II's have been installed as a counterweight to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. However, our missiles merely balance out the U.S. medium-range systems threatening us that were sited on your land and around the shores of Europe long ago and are targeted against the Soviet Union.

We have repeatedly proposed that Europe be rid of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, but the United States rejects this. We demonstrated our good will quite recently again when M.S. Gorbachev stated that until next November, the Soviet Union is imposing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and is halting the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. It would seem that the most natural thing for the United States and NATO to do in response to this unilateral Soviet initiative would be, in turn, to halt the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. But, judging by the initial negative reaction, the United States is not prepared to do that either. It is continuing to fill Europe with nuclear weapons in an attempt to achieve unilateral advantages over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries at any price. That, after all, is the point of NATO's "two-track" decision, no matter what other interpretation they try to place on it. Under no circumstances will the Soviet Union allow the military equilibrium to be upset. Potential aggressors should remember that any encroachment on the security of our country and its allies will meet with a crushing retaliatory blow.

I should like to emphasize that the Soviet Union, a power located on two continents but at the same time with a destiny historically linked with Europe, is fully aware of its lofty responsibility for mankind's present and future and for the consolidation of peace on our continent.



The best proof of that is provided by the Soviet initiative on renewing a dialogue with the United States on arms limitation and reduction on a fundamentally new basis. This initiative met with approval throughout the world, including the FRG.

The new USSR-U.S. talks that have begun in Geneva on the whole range of questions concerned with space and nuclear arms have their ultimate aim of achieving the universal and complete elimination of nuclear weapons. A major step toward achieving that goal would be to use the principle of equality and identical security as the basis for a strategic balance, all of whose elements, including the medium-range nuclear missiles, which are of particular concern to the FRG, are indissolubly linked with one another. The question of preventing the arms race from being transferred to space acquires decisive significance in that regard. The militarization of space would not only mean the end of the nuclear arms limitation and reduction process, but would also serve to promote the arms race in all directions, and the arms race would enter a qualitatively new phase in which uncontrollable processes would begin. And no U.S. attempts to portray its new and extremely dangerous plans for space as defensive will fool us or any other forces interested in peace.

Therefore, I shall not hide the fact that the basis with which the FRG declared its readiness to cooperate with the United States in elaborating the "star wars" program is a cause for surprise and concern. This readiness was confirmed in FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's speech in the Bundestag today. The sinister militarization of space, as we know, has aroused alarm in a number of West European countries, which rightly believe that it will destabilize the situation on our continent. It is the opinion of some FRG figures that West Germany's scientists need to take part in the scientific research work involved in creating the "space-based ABM defense" system if they are to gain access to advanced U.S. technology. As life itself shows, such schemes are illusory, whereas for the FRG the prospect of even greater dependence on the United States is quite real. This is not to mention the fact that there is no clear boundary between the scientific research stage and the realization of the militarization of space.

The United States even claims that the creation of space weapons can rid the world of nuclear weapons. This is deception. The appearance of nuclear weapons in the past did not eliminate conventional weapons, but merely engendered an accelerated race in those and other kinds of weapons. In precisely the same way, the creation of space weapons will intensify the arms race in all spheres. Progress at the Geneva talks primarily depends on whether both sides adhere to all sections of the accord that has been reached on the object and aims of the talks. The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to ensure the success of the Geneva talks and achieve rational compromises while steadfastly observing the principle of equality and identical security. With these aims in mind, as you know, we proposed that for the duration of the talks, the USSR and the United States impose a moratorium on the creation -- including scientific research work -- and the testing and deployment of space strike armaments and freeze their strategic offensive armaments. At the same time, the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would be halted, as would the stepping up of our retaliatory measures.

I would like to draw the attention of the FRG political circles and public to certain other major Soviet initiatives whose constructive discussion could greatly promote the success of the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva. They include, above all, the rejection by the nuclear powers -- following the Soviet Union's example -- of the first use of nuclear weapons, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and the complete banning of all nuclear tests.

Those Soviet initiatives are an inalienable part of our course aimed at curbing the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war.

We are doing our utmost to achieve a fundamental improvement in the entire international situation, and in this matter are prepared to cooperate with all states that really work toward consolidating the foundations of peace. I would like to express the hope that both the Federal Government and all the political parties represented in the Bundestag will seek ways to promote the success of the Geneva talks and the progress of the disarmament policy in all its spheres, taking advantage of the considerable influence that the Federal Republic enjoys in the Western alliance system to do so.

Permit me to address the prospects for bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. Our delegation's visit to the FRG is confirmation that the course toward the constructive development of Soviet-West German relations is a long-term, constant factor in Soviet foreign policy.

It is well known that the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding between our countries has opened new horizons for mutually beneficial cooperation in different spheres. Trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties have developed successfully. The trade volume has increased year by year. A number of large-scale projects have been implemented. In this context, I would cite the "gas for pipes" deal, the construction of the Oskolskiy electrometallurgical combine, and a number of chemical enterprises. Our exchanges in the culture and science spheres have also been considerably activated, and contacts between social organizations have strengthened.

Quite a lot has been achieved in our bilateral relations, but there is still much unused potential for developing them. In spheres such as economic cooperation, for example, they are wide-ranging and promising. We were pleased with the results of the recent routine session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in Bonn. That session showed that new, large-scale industrial projects of benefit to both sides can be implemented within the framework of the long-term agreements concluded between our countries if the principle of reciprocity is observed.

In principle, the Soviet Union and its leadership advocate that the cooperation established between the USSR and the FRG continue to broaden and deepen in all spheres.

For our part, we have repeatedly noted that security questions have been and remain the main determining feature of Soviet-West German relations and the basis for their positive development. We must ensure that our countries cooperate in overcoming nuclear confrontation on the continent and in the world as a whole. We are convinced that progress in this sphere is possible, whatever difficulties we have to overcome to achieve it. But here, too, it takes joint efforts and effective measures to eliminate the obstacles that have recently arisen.

In conclusion, I would like to once more thank you for the hospitality that you have shown us and for the opportunity to meet with representatives of your political and business circles. We have been interested to see your country and its achievements in different spheres — the fruits of the talent and inexhaustible diligence of its labor. In so doing, we have seen for ourselves the kindly attitude of most West Germans toward our country and their sincere desire for mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

Addressing our West German parliamentary colleagues, we would say that we must do everything in our power to ensure that our countries' peoples do not see one another as some kind of "enemy figure", but rather as partners in all spheres of cooperation.

Allow me to convey best wishes from the Soviet peoples to the FRG people.

M.V. Zimyanin's speech was then discussed. Members of the FRG Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission and representatives of different factions in the West German parliament took part in the discussion.

Taking part in the discussion for the Soviet side were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies M.V. Zimyanin, L.M. Zamyatin, G.G. Vederinkov, P.Ye. Gil, and I.A. Glebov.

On the same day, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Duisdorf cemetery in Bonn suburbs, where Soviet citizens who died in World War II are buried. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the Soviet memorial.

The delegation was received by L. Spaeth, president of the FRG Bundesrat (the upper chamber of parliament) the prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg. During their conversation, M.V. Zimyanin and L. Spaeth discussed questions connected with the current international situation. They also touched on certain questions of USSR-FRG relations.

#### FRG OPPOSITION TO KOHL SDI SUPPORT CITED

PM221319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism: Speeches by Representatives of the Opposition in the FRG Bundestag"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Apr -- A government statement by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl in the Bundestag in which the head of the Bonn cabinet supported Reagan's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" has generated sharp criticism from the parliamentary opposition in the form of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the "Greens" Party. In his 18 April speech, the chancellor expressed himself in favor of the FRG's participation in the implementation of the U.S. President's dangerous designs aimed at the militarization of space to achieve U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. "The U.S. research program initiated through the 'Strategic Defense Initiative,'" he asserted, "is justified and accords with general Western interests." Here the chancellor ignored the fact that Reagan's "star wars" program is giving rise to widespread protests and anxiety among the public and political circles in West Europe. Reiterating the U.S. "arguments," Kohl has gone so far as to claim that the "initiative" can make possible "a far-reaching reduction of nuclear arms."

H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, has come out with a detailed analysis of Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative" and the dangerous consequences of its implementation. He noted that in the opinion of the majority of U.S. scientists, the creation of this "defensive" system is technically impossible. A new spiral of the arms race is already threatening us, H. Ehmke stressed, in the field of offensive and defensive space weapons, and the so-called "defensive" system contains an offensive potential. Thus, he said, there exists a danger that the militarization of space will not be prevented, but on the contrary, forced on. Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative," he continued, contains the threat that the path to a practical solution with the aid of negotiations will be closed and the danger of a new spiral of the arms race. That would mean not greater, but less security for Europe.

H. Ehmke cast doubt on the U.S. Administration's assurances that it is merely a case of a "5-year research program." These assurances, he said, are in blatant contradiction with President Reagan's statements concerning the fundamental importance of his initiative, which the Pentagon also assesses as a reflection of a fundamental change in U.S. strategic thinking.

If we do not want to assume political responsibility for a space armaments program highly dubious in its fundamental aspects, a program which President Reagan has announced without any consultations with the West European allies, H. Ehmke said, we do not have the right to swallow the bait and allow ourselves to be drawn into the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program.



In turn T. Lange, member of the Bundestag commission for defense and a "Greens" party deputy, noted that Reagan's "initiative" is an attempt by the United States to "gain the ability to deliver a first-strike." Its implementation, he said, would lead to the extension of the arms race into space and would cancel the agreements concluded so far on arms limitation and make it impossible to reach such agreements in the future.

FRG'S WOERNER OUT OF STEP WITH EUROPE ON SDI

PM190932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[I. Melnikov "International Comments": "On the Back Seat of a Jeep"]

[Text] West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner recently gave an extensive interview to the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG. One would have thought that the interview's topic -- military questions -- fell within his sphere of competence. The minister, however, blundered.

To the question "Why is the Soviet Union attacking American plans to create space weapons?" obligingly proffered by the Springer publication, Woerner solemnly answered: "There is clearly an opportunity here to drive a wedge between the Americans and Europeans."

But how can one prevent oneself from saying here: "You'll see wedges wherever you look, Woerner! That wedges are being driven in is a fact. But surely it is the spokesman for the Washington administration, and especially the Pentagon, who are increasingly showing themselves as masters of this art and who are driving in those very wedges with regard to their allies in the economic, political, and military-strategic spheres?"

The notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) foisted by the United States is causing an adverse reaction in virtually every European country, and even many leading politicians do not want "to constitute an exception." For example, the stone thrown into the NATO pond by British Foreign Secretary G. Howe is still causing ripples. "Research" within the SDI framework, he warned, will lead to the production and siting of space weapons, and this will ruin the hopes for arms limitation and undermine East-West talks.

Not only in London, but in other NATO capitals there are doubts, worries, and even protests regarding the Pentagon's plan. A protest movement, and not just on a so-called elementary level, is growing in the United States itself. Official Washington was clearly displeased by the negative statement on space weapons made by former U.S. President J. Carter in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There are in fact more than enough critical statements at the moment. We will cite just one, which, we think, is apposite and typical. "Europe is doing everything it can to prevent becoming an 'eternal scapegoat,'" James Eberle, former NATO admiral and now director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, said. "The SDI program is potentially the most divisive problem in European-American relations."

That is precisely how they think in Europe, including the FRG. It is not fortuitous that M. Woerner failed to mention in his interview the fact that 17 percent -- a mere 17 percent! -- of his fellow citizens accept the idea of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," whereas around two-thirds of them categorically reject it. He also passed over in silence the fact that a number of his cabinet colleagues have in recent weeks made "statements which are to say the least inconsistent."

For our part, we would like to remind the Bonn defense minister of a recent happening. At the annual international conference of the West German Wehrkunde military-scientific society in Munich (which, incidentally, Pentagon chief Weinberger only missed "for technical reasons"), the "star wars" plans did not receive any backing.



As NEWSWEEK ironically put it, "The delegates converted to the American belief could be comfortably fitted onto the back seat of a NATO jeep."

Manfred Woerner would certainly have no competition in getting a place in the back seat of the jeep following the "star wars" route. The back seat may be small, but there is no crush. There are not many people wanting to trail behind this adventurist policy.

So, you see, minister, it is not at all a case of "Russian wedges"!

DEUTSCHE BANK CHAIRMAN CALLS VISIT 'USEFUL'

LD221941 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- Dr Wilhelm Christians, chairman of the board of "Deutsche Bank AG", has described his trip to the USSR as useful. During his stay in Moscow he was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Addressing a press conference here today before his departure to the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr Christians said that the week-long working visit served to maintain and further develop traditional business contacts with Soviet partners. He had talks with senior officials of the USSR State Bank and the Foreign Trade Bank, and meetings in the Soviet State Planning Committee, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and also the Ministry of Culture.

The chairman of the board of "Deutsche Bank" pointed out that his trip was held at a time when the Soviet state was drawing up a new five-year plan and "Deutsche Bank" strived to discuss in advance the projects, in the implementation of which West German firms could take part. One of such projects called "agroconsult" provides for the bank's assistance to firms specializing in developing machinery and equipment for the agri-industrial complex. About 350 firms, including small- and medium-sized ones, showed enhanced interest in this project, Dr Christians said. The Moscow representative office of "Deutsche Bank" will help them establish contacts with the interested Soviet organisations. Christians said further that at talks in Moscow he also discussed questions pertaining to projects of bilateral cooperation, specifically, in chemistry and engineering.

IZVESTIYA SCORES ANTI-SOVIET FRENCH TV PROGRAM

PM230735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Tass report: "Anti-Soviet Act"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Apr -- FR-3, French state television's third channel, has conducted a crude provocation by screening a vile spectacle on the threadbare topic of the "Soviet peril." The subject it took was the start of "World War III," no more and no less.

For 90 minutes, within the framework of the program "Confronting War," compiled by a group of reactionary journalists and "political scientists," viewers were subjected to a torrent of vile anti-Soviet slander concocted according to the recipes of Goebbels' propaganda kitchen combined with all-out advertising of the Pentagon's notorious "star wars" plans. The "red aggressors" deal in a trice with the FRG and NATO troops and invade French territory. The culmination: Paris is "occupied."

French Defense Minister C. Hernu, appearing on the same channel immediately after the program to answer questions, did not consider it necessary to either condemn the provocative act of the program's authors or to dissociate himself from their anti-Soviet theses. He confined himself to stating that France could use its nuclear strike force against the enemy, using both nuclear and nonnuclear weapons.

Who needed this third-rate thriller, which was screened despite a firm protest from the USSR Embassy in France and which is very reminiscent -- in spirit and execution -- of the noisy propaganda on the theme of the "Bolshevik threat" in the period of the collaborationist Vichy government that cooperated with the Hitlerites? In a statement published here, a group of French military experts stresses that from the viewpoint of the present-day military art, this fabrication is simply absurd, and that in fact it is a question of the "outright defense of American theses."

But is that all? The timing of the anti-Soviet act was clearly no accident. As the newspaper L'HUMANITE points out, in this way the FR-3 decided to "commemorate" the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution, paying for it with the lives of 20 million of its citizens. What is the purpose of this provocative venture? L'HUMANITE asks, and answers: "It certainly does not serve the cause of peace, which is threatened more every day by the super arsenals of weapons, first and foremost nuclear weapons. Nor does it serve the security of Europe's peoples, who would be the first but not the only victims of mass destruction. It strikes a blow against millions of men, women, and children who are dying of hunger all over the world while the lethal arms race swallows up fabulous sums. It only serves the interests of those who, at the risk of destroying our planet, want to profit from this fatal course."

It would be useful to remind French television that various countries are currently celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet servicemen's liberation of the prisoners in Hitler's concentration camps. And as is known, during that period the Soviet Army liberated and repatriated nearly 3,000 French people.

#### Embassy Issues Protest Note

PM221445 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Apr 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "USSR Embassy Condemns 'French Authorities' Inaction' Over This 'Sordid Piece of Slander'"]

[Text] In response to the French television Channel 3 program "Confronting War," presented by Yves Montand on 18 April, the Soviet Embassy in France gave the Quai d'Orsay a protest note the same day, stating in particular:

"The embassy cannot remain indifferent to the fact that, despite an approach made expressly by the embassy to the External Relations Ministry on the French television Channel 3 program being prepared at the time, this sordid piece of slander against the Soviet people was nonetheless shown on a station of the French national television service.

"The French authorities' inaction in this affair borders on connivance with the propagation of feelings of animosity and distrust toward the Soviet people.

"All this is happening at a time when the USSR and France are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, whose destruction was secured precisely as a result of the Soviet people's decisive contribution.

"Consequently, the embassy once again urges the French side to end the misinformation and lies in the hope that the official French authorities, who have frequently expressed their desire to develop relations with the Soviet Union, will publicly express their principled attitude toward the perpetrators of anti-Soviet provocations."

In a letter sent to Mr Holleaux, chairman and director general of French television Channel 3, Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov took up the same arguments, deploring the fact that the channel offered itself as a platform for "unworthy provocations" and speaking about a "grave moral error."

DUMAS AFRICA TOUR TO EXPAND FRENCH MILITARY POWER

LD191808 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Paris April 19 TASS -- The aim of the current tour of the African Continent by Minister for External Relations of France Roland Dumas is to ensure the build-up of the French military-political presence in the central part of Africa. Observers note that its route runs only in countries where Paris has military bases, and which were repeatedly used as springboards for France's military operations in Africa.

According to the FRANCE PRESSE news agency, after his visit to Gabon, Roland Dumas came to Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic, where he met with Acting Foreign Minister Gabriel Ngaindiro. According to news agencies, questions of expansion of the French military presence in Africa were in the centre of attention of the participants in the meeting. The Central African Republic is known to be considered in Paris as one of the main strong-points of its expansion in the region.

Aviation and big contingents of French paratroopers are stationed at bases in Bangui and Bouar. These include 2,000 officers and men who were transferred there after the failure of the interventionist "Manta" operation in Chad. In the eyes of local residents, according to the Paris newspaper LIBERATION, these troops are the only stronghold of the Bangui regime which is experiencing a grave crisis.

Paris has been intensely drawing the Central African Republic in the recent time into its expansionist designs in the centre of Africa, specifically in Chad, it is noted here. A few days ago, under France's direct pressure, troops of the Central African Republic joined a broad scale punitive operation in the south of Chad against civilians who are unwilling to obey Washington's and Paris' placeman Habre. According to the African press, Roland Dumas intends to press for further involvement of the Central African Republic in the internal conflict in Chad.

PONIATOWSKI'S CHARGES OF SOVIET TERRORISM SCOR D

PM181135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "Rejoinder": "Seizing on Other People's Absurdities"]

[Text] Churchmen in former eras, including in France, used to resort to a favorite method: They would explain their many troubles and misfortunes to their flock by "the machinations of hell." Today the thesis of "the reds' machinations" and "the Kremlin's involvement" have become a similarly prevalent formula for right-wing officials and newspapers and journals in the Fifth Republic today. Their use is as frequent as it is foolish, without a single corroborative fact to their name. Former Foreign Minister Michel Poniatowski recently paid tribute to this vice.

AFP reported 15 April that this descendant of a king of Poland and associate of Napoleon claimed that "the hand of Moscow" can be seen behind the series of acts of terrorism that have swept through France. He described them as a "destabilization operation" and ascribed a "Soviet provenance" to this operation.

Pretending that he was unfamiliar with the Soviet Union's principled position on terrorism, in an interview with the French France-Inter radio station, Poniatowski repeated the White House's propagandist fabrications alleging that the proponents of terror in the world rely on "the USSR's support." On his lips this sounded thus: The Soviets "inspire all these (terrorist -- V.M.) organizations."

During his term in office, M. Poniatowski frequently made groundless and crude attacks on progressive forces. There was a time when he regularly accused the French Communist Party of "defending crime" (!!).

And with pathological hatred he identified the activity of the General Labor Confederation, which stands guard over the workers' interests, with "riots, upheavals, and lawbreaking."

Poniatowski's verbal "excesses" in the past were one reason why he forfeited his ministerial post, but he has not abandoned his hopes for a career. How can we tell whether Poniatowski's present statements -- not very clever statements, to put it mildly -- may not repel his few remaining political friends? False witness does not embellish a reputation.

#### BELGIUM MISLED PUBLIC ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

PM221147 Brussels LE SOIR in French 12 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by APN political observer Vladimir Katin: "The Soviet Union and the Florennes Missiles"]

[Text] The United States spent a long time twisting the Belgian Government's arm, urging that country to follow the example of the FRG, Italy, and Britain and accept American nuclear missiles on its territory. This is now a fait accompli. The first batch of 16 nuclear cruise missiles has been deployed on Belgian soil.

Let us take this opportunity to point to a feature that preceded the Belgian authorities' decision.

As is known, NATO's "two-track decision," which essentially came to have only one meaning for the West Europeans (namely, the deployment of the U.S. missiles in all circumstances), was made more than 5 years ago. Throughout that time, the Belgian Government reserved the right to decide once and for all whether or not to deploy the American nuclear missiles. As is now clear, this maneuver was necessary to numb the vigilance of broad sections of Belgian opinion. In short, the Belgian leaders' "doubts" were mere show.

In fact, while telling its people that it was considering the matter, weighing the pros and cons, and that it had doubts about the usefulness of turning the country into a launching site for American missiles, the Belgian Government was making certain advances to Washington on this subject. For instance, preparatory work for the installation of the nuclear missiles continued throughout these years.

This being the case, the announcement of the start of deployment coincided with actual deployment at the U.S. base in Florennes. This could have been to prevent an outraged Belgian public from waking up to the fact and to present them with a fait accompli.

In my view, the Belgian Government has played a real double game over the NATO "two-track" decision. Knowing the "antimissile" leanings of the inhabitants (80 percent of Belgians are resolutely in favor of ridding the country of first-strike nuclear missiles), the Belgian leaders deliberately misled them as to their real intentions.

Thus Brussels disregarded the desire of most Belgians and gave way to U.S. pressure....

On this occasion, at least two questions arise. Has such action increased Belgium's security? Does it promote the containment of the arms race?

The answer can only be negative in my view, and this is why:

First, there were previously no first-strike nuclear weapons on Belgian territory targeted on the Soviet Union and, consequently, Belgium was not the target of retaliatory measures, either. However, the USSR will now certainly take account of the presence of U.S. nuclear missiles on Belgian territory targeted on Eastern Europe and with Soviet cities in their sights.



Will this make Belgians sleep more easily and live a more tranquil life? I doubt it very much. It must not be forgotten that the Americans are the masters of their military bases in Europe. It is they and they alone who have the right to use the nuclear missiles deployed there as they wish. Hence the sorry fate of the Belgians, who have become U.S. nuclear hostages.

Second, the Belgian Government knows that the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons -- the agenda for which includes, in particular, the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe -- are under way in Geneva. Moscow thinks (and many people in Belgium share this view) that a freeze on nuclear arsenals in Europe could make a considerable contribution to the success of the preliminary negotiations in Geneva. And that, on the other hand, any nuclear missiles added to the NATO arsenal are likely to complicate the course of these preliminary negotiations.

When he received Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans in the Kremlin, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that the continued deployment of American missiles in Europe increases the military threat, and that the USSR not only opposes raising the level of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent, but in fact advocates radically lowering that level. However, by giving its agreement to the deployment of American first-strike missiles, Belgium is contributing to the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to this fact. People there think that the Belgian Government's action is contrary to the interests of peace and security in Europe and that it creates an additional source of East-West tension.

#### NORDIC PEOPLES CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD220704 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Jonkoping (Sweden) April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevdokimov reports:

The people's Riksdag (parliament) of Nordic countries for peace, disarmament and development ended in that major industrial and cultural centre in the south-west of Sweden. That representative forum of peace champions of Nordic countries, convened for the first time on the initiative of the Swedish peace forces within the framework of the U.N. worldwide disarmament campaign, was attended by about 300 politicians, public figures, scientists, peace campaigners and representatives of trade unions and women's and youth organizations of Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden.

The people's parliamentarians of the Nordic countries approved final documents on the results of discussions in working groups. They strongly denounced the Washington administration's "star wars" plans, which lead to another dangerous round of the arms race and push up the war threat to the whole world. They voiced deep worry over the aggravation of the present-day international situation caused by the incessant arms race, primarily the race in nuclear weapons. That is why, the documents say, today it is more important than ever before to take most resolute and urgent measures to stem that perilous process. A freeze on all the existing nuclear arms arsenals and the conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests could become first steps in this direction.

Delegates to the people's parliament unanimously advocated the establishment of a nuclear-weapon free zone in the north of Europe and called upon the governments of their countries to begin talks without delay on ways to achieve this goal.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MINISTER'S MILITARY COMMENTS HIT

LD230936 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 85

["The World Today" program; Oleg Konov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, Swedish Defense Minister Anders Thunborg gave an interview to UUSI SUOMI. In it he touched upon the arms race and the naval strategy of the big powers. Our observer, Oleg Konov, writes in this connection:

We agree with the Swedish defense minister that nuclear weapons deployed on vessels may lead to a deterioration of the situation in northern Europe. Therefore, all possible means should be used to prevent it. However, by criticizing the big powers for their new kind of gunboat diplomacy, Minister Thunborg does not mention the specific guilty party. This distorts events and leads to the Soviet Union and the United States being put on the same level. Facts show, however, who is fanning tension in the sea bordering on the north of Europe, for example.

The purpose of the new U.S. naval strategy is to strengthen NATO's flanks, for this will provide an opportunity to begin an attack on the USSR's Kola peninsula. Correspondingly, in the event of the outbreak of military operations, the exit to the Atlantic from Soviet ports would be blocked. According to press reports, during their contacts with the Norwegian military command, U.S. officials paid special attention to increasing the presence of U.S. naval forces in the Norwegian Sea. This would take place, above all, thanks to air units, which can play a multitude of roles. According to U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman it would be a question of the continuous presence of 3 or 4 U.S. Navy and Air Force multi-role units in the area. In other words, 120 to 160 planes carrying nuclear weapons should be continuously in the vicinity of the Soviet coasts. They could strike against a large section of the European part of the Soviet Union.

Other kinds of war preparations are also being carried out. Some time ago, four U.S. floating bases left for the North Atlantic. On board is the equipment of the 9th Infantry Division, part of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. According to the Pentagon's plans, this division would be transferred to NATO's northern flank, to Norway and Denmark, in the event of a so-called crisis situation. According to American military doctrine, nuclear and chemical weapons as well as comparable modern so-called conventional weapons will be used at the first stage of the conflict. According to press reports, such weapons will be deployed in good time on board the floating bases, which will continuously move in the vicinity of Norwegian territory.

In contrast to the United States, the Soviet Union comes out in favor of curbing armaments on the seas and oceans. It regards such activity as an important factor for preventing war. As we know, the Soviet Union has independently or jointly with the other socialist countries proposed the conclusion of agreements on many measures for the mutual limitation of naval operations, for the limitation and reduction of naval forces, as well as for confidence-building measures in general and for specific areas. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent a letter to the UN secretary general in April last year explaining the specific proposals on these matters. At the same time, a way for implementing them was planned. However, due to the United States and some of its allies, the solution of the questions of limiting armaments at sea is at a dead end, concludes Oleg Konov.

SYRIA REJECTS SEPARATE MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD231103 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus April 23 TASS -- Syria rejects all projects based on the Camp David accords and a separate partial Middle East settlement, said Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

These projects complicate the Middle East situation and make it even more dangerous, he stressed at a meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who arrived here.

Syria, A. Khaddam stressed, proceeds from the premise that a just and comprehensive peace in the region should be based on withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people through an international conference under the U.N. auspices. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reaffirmed that his country favours Lebanon's unity and independence and is resolved to give assistance to the Lebanese people fighting for the total withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from its territory.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES SYRIAN POLICY, BILATERAL TIES

PM180901 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Apr 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Alekseyev and G. Musayelyan: "Damascus Steel; 17 April Is Syria's National Holiday -- Evacuation Day"]

[Excerpts] The authors of these lines have visited Syria many times and have always been enormously impressed by the people's determination to defend their motherland's independence, despite the fact that the Israeli aggressors' weapons are constantly aimed at Damascus.

Grave trials have befallen the country as a result of the long-standing threat which has frequently developed into aggression. There have been human and material losses during hostilities, the grave burden of enforced expenditure on defense, the tragedy of tens of thousands of Arabs driven from the Golan Heights by the invaders. In 1967 this region, one of the most fertile, was occupied by Israel. The Knesset, despite the norms of international law, made the Golan Heights part of the State of Israel.

Today Israel, in conjunction with Washington, is not only looking for new military adventures in the Near East but also seeking to split the front of Arab unity and drive a wedge between Syria and the PLO. Using at times diplomatic, at times military blackmail, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to bring pressure to bear on Damascus. The Syrian people, however, have never tolerated and do not intend to tolerate Israeli aggression or attempts to change the principled and consistent policy of their country, which is effectively resisting plans for separate deals.

Syria is anxiously following the development of events in south Lebanon. With that country's national patriotic forces, it played a decisive part in abrogating the enslaving Lebanese-Israeli agreement of 17 May 1983. Today, too, Syria is supporting the Lebanese patriotic forces which are driving the Israeli occupying troops increasingly further south.

Syria's cooperation with the socialist countries and above all with the Soviet Union plays an important part in the implementation of its economic plans. The construction of the largest national economic projects like the Euphrates hydraulic complex, railroads, and others, is connected with the labor and names of Soviet specialists.

On the eve of the holiday, we met with Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

The leadership of our country headed by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, resolutely rejects separate deals, which are delaying the establishment of truly just peace in the region, the ambassador said. This peace is possible only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories. Syria supports the Soviet initiative for a peaceful settlement of the Near East problem. We believe that the instrument for such a settlement should be an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. Today, M. 'A. al-Halabi stressed in conclusion, in celebrating our national holiday we express great thanks to all our Soviet friends. The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria is a graphic indicator of our relations.

#### ISRAEL SEEKS LEBANON'S PARTITION WITH TROOP PULLOUT

LD230404 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 22 Apr 85

["Tel Aviv Is Manoeuvring" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

The Israeli cabinet of ministers, after eight hours of stormy debate, has adopted a decision to complete the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon by June 1st. Three ministers, including the chief architect of the invasion into that Arab country and the butcher of Sabra and Shatila -- Shamir voted against. [punctuation as received]

Thus, five days before the third anniversary of Israel's treacherous assault against Lebanon, the aggressor intends to pull out from the occupied territory. But does this mean an end to the tragedy of the Lebanese people, restoration of the sovereignty of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory and the country's integrity? Regrettably, there are no grounds for such hopes.

Announcing the forthcoming withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, Israel has far from abandoned its expansionist designs. As reported, Tel Aviv (?is handing) over the regions currently occupied by its troops, to the puppet "militia". Not too sure of the renegades, now hastily recruited into the militia, Tel Aviv reserves the "right" to carry out "deep incursions" inside (?Lebanese) territory at any moment. "If the militia has any difficulties, we will come to its aid," said Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. That is not all: The aggressor proclaims southern Lebanon to be Israel's "security zone" where "observation posts" of the Israeli Army will be located.

Thus, the point at issue is not genuine liberation of Lebanese territory and elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression. Tel Aviv's decision attests to one thing: Israel wants to carry out its plans of partitioning the Lebanese state and holding under actual occupation a large part of its territory in a way that would reduce to the minimum its losses from strikes by Lebanese patriots.

Preparing ground for its manoeuvre, Tel Aviv resorts to all levers in a bid to split the country into rival religious and political [word indistinct] heighten the situation to the maximum and weaken the forces opposed to the occupation regime. The Israeli leaders' plans are indeed sinister. But, in devising them, the leaders stubbornly refuse to consider the lessons of their own adventure in the Arab country. It will be three years on June 6 since the time when the Israeli armoured machine started its movement in Lebanon, counting on lightning success. But it did not achieve its objectives.



JANA: GORBACHEV INVITES AL-QADHDHAFI TO VISIT

LD221917 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution this afternoon received the Soviet ambassador to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who conveyed to him a written message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [as received] He also conveyed an invitation to the brother leader to visit the Soviet Union from Mr Gorbachev and the Soviet leaders.

NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FORMED IN SUDAN

LD221828 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo April 12 TASS -- According to a report by MENA news agency, the formation of Sudan's transitional government (Council of Ministers) has been announced in Khartoum. Chairman of Sudan's Union of National Salvation Forces Al-Jazuli Daf'allah was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TUNISIA

LD222330 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- An agreement on the setting up of a permanent inter-governmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade between the Soviet Union and Tunisia has been signed here today. On behalf of the Soviet side, the document was signed by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Mikhail Sergeychik, on behalf of the Tunisian side -- by the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia for International Cooperation Ahmed Ben Afra.

The intergovernmental commission will become a working body whose functions will include the analyzing of questions connected with the development and deepening of mutually advantageous, equitable trade and economic relations between the two countries and the outlining of prospects and directions of the expansion of economic cooperation between the USSR and Tunisia. The commission will hold its sessions every year in Moscow and Tunis in turn.

By joint efforts of Tunisian and Soviet organizations, a number of major economic projects have already been built in Tunisia. These include specifically, integrated hydro-schemes with water reservoirs on the Kasseb, Rezala and Joumin Rivers and a power plant. In order to ensure the training of engineers in Tunisia, organizations of the two countries took part in the construction of the national technical institute -- the first higher education establishment of this kind in Tunisia.

At present the projects are being realized which are envisaged by the bilateral agreement signed by the USSR and Tunisia in October 1983. Under the agreement, it is planned, among other things, to build the big integrated hydro-scheme Sidi el-Berrak on the Zouara River and three irrigation dams.

Bilateral trade between the two countries also develops successfully. In 1984 its volume exceeded nearly four-fold the figure of the previous year.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS SWAPO SECRETARY GENERAL

PM221940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, secretary general of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, by B. Pilyatskin in Moscow: "The Coming Victory Is Ours"]

[Excerpts] "The (Omakhenene) military post has been subjected to machine gun fire. There are many dead and injured among the enemy soldiers."

This is one of the latest reports on military operations in Namibia, where patriots under SWAPO leadership are fighting against South African occupation forces. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, SWAPO secretary general, who is currently visiting Moscow, showed me this report. The biography of this man is inseparable from the destiny of his people who, under the most difficult conditions of foreign occupation, have found the strength and courage to rise up in an armed struggle for freedom.

Pessimism and hopelessness are increasingly spreading among South African servicemen in Namibia and account for the many cases of desertion. In the Republic of South Africa itself, where notifications of death in action are arriving, the policy of Namibia's continued occupation is becoming less and less popular. In these circumstances, President Botha and those around him are trying to foist a "settlement" on the Namibian people which would change only the country's name and enable South African and multinational corporations, above all U.S. ones, to continue to exploit its natural wealth.

Toivo ja Toivo draws a parallel between these maneuvers and those which the West and Ian Smith tried to achieve in Rhodesia at one time. Then, the colonizers' underling, Bishop Muzorewa, was placed at the head of the government. The candidacy of a certain Moses Katjioungua, selected by the Republic of South Africa and the United States as prime minister of a puppet government that is being knocked together in Windhoek, follows the same lines. However, without SWAPO, which has been recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representatives of the Namibian people, no political solution to Namibia's problems is possible, Toivo ja Toivo emphasizes. Likewise, the struggle of the people of South Africa cannot be halted by "reforms" on the lines of the tricameral parliament.

Is it just a matter of internal factors?

These are unquestionably of decisive importance. However, the desire of the present rulers of South Africa not to irritate their U.S. patrons too much and even to display "tractability" which the latter then can present as the fruits of "constructive engagements" between Washington and Pretoria must also be taken into account. Currently praising Botha's "reforms" in every way, people across the ocean are little by little preparing the ground in order to persuade public opinion to recognize Namibia's "internal government" when Pretoria and Washington sanction its establishment. We denounce with utmost resoluteness the collusion between the imperialists and the racists. Twenty-five years have passed since our people set up its vanguard -- the SWAPO party which heads the armed national liberation struggle. Celebrating this memorable anniversary together with all our friends, we reaffirm loyalty to our objectives and ideals. The struggle will continue until the complete and real liberation of Namibia. The coming victory is ours.

SOVIET-MOZAMBIQUE COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED

LD192029 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 19 Apr 85

["USSR--Mozambique: Development of Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- The traditional ties of friendship and cooperation link the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union. This was stated here by Minister of Planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique Mario de Graca Machungo. He led the Mozambique delegation to the third meeting of the inter-governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation and trade between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. In the course of the meeting the sides considered the progress of cooperation in joint construction of different economic projects, discussed prospects of development of Soviet-Mozambican trade, further realisation of the provisions of the long-term programme of bilateral cooperation for a period of up to 1990.

A number of documents were signed on the results of negotiations. These documents are aimed at further deepening of links between the two countries in economy, specifically in such spheres as mining industry, transport construction, [word indistinct] engineering, fisheries. The documents were signed for the Soviet side by Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Mikhail Sergeychik.

An accord was reached on cooperation between Soviet and Mozambican organizations in comprehensive development of the Moatise coal deposit. Constructed there will be a dressing factory to process extracted coal, a mining equipment repair workshop, the infrastructure for two quarries was built. The Soviet Union will ensure design-surveying work, supply the necessary equipment and materials, send specialists. The Moatise --Beira port railway will also be reconstructed through the efforts of the two countries.

The Soviet Union will supply Mozambique with equipment for repairing merchant-marine ships, fishing implements, will render the Republic assistance in strengthening its national building organization.

Besides, a protocol was signed on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in restoration and reconstruction of railway and electric transmission lines in southern areas of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The work is planned to be done in 1985-1986.

GUINEA-BISSAU AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM230853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 19 April in the Kremlin Arafan Ansu Camara, Guinea-Bissau ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches between I.P. Kalin and Arafan Ansu Camara, there was a friendly talk in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

MOSCOW ACTIVITIES MARK LENIN DAY CELEBRATION

## Gorbachev Attends Meeting

LD221353 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 22 TASS -- A celebration meeting marking the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin has started in the Kremlin. The meeting is attended by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, by other Soviet leaders. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev is delivering a report.

## TV Shows Leaders

LD221310 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1255 GMT begins a broadcast of the ceremonies devoted to Lenin Day. At 1300 GMT Soviet leaders are shown entering the hall in the following order: Grishin, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Romanov, unidentified (possibly Solomentsev), Aliyev, and Vorotnikov. Grishin shows Gorbachev to his place.

At 1302 GMT Grishin declares the meeting open. At 1304 GMT the floor is given to Aliyev, who commences speaking. At 1413 Grishin declares the meeting closed. The broadcast then concludes.

During the broadcast various shots of the presidium show the leaders seated as follows from left to right: front row -- six unidentified figures, Tereshkova, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Grishin, Tikhonov, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev (before he comes to the rostrum), Vorotnikov, Academician Aleksandrov, unidentified figure, V.F. Sokolov, further unidentified figures. There is no aisle in the front row.

Second row -- Shcherbina, Talyzin, Smirnov, Ryabov, Nuriyev, aisle, Marchuk, Martynov, Dymshits, Bodyul, Baybakov, Antonov, aisle, Voss, Tolkunov, Arkhipov, Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, Chebrikov, aisle, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Menteshashvili, unidentified figure, Shkolnikov, Promyslov, Shalaye, Mishin, Akhromeyev, Kulikov, Petrov, further unidentified figures.

Third row figures identified include Zamyatin, Stukalin, Bogolyubov, Fedorchuk, Bugayev, Afanasyev, Koldunov, Yefimov, Kurkotkin. There is no aisle in the third row.

## Aliyev Speech

PM231043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 85 First Edition pp 1-3

[Report under the heading "The Historical Correctness of Ideas and Cause of Lenin"]

[Text] Comrades! Throughout the decades the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin has personified the most profound changes in the development of mankind. With this name, which is infinitely dear to the Soviet people and millions of working people all over the world, are linked the main social achievements of the modern day and the revolutionary essence of the 20th century. In it is the victorious march of Great October, the birth of a new type of civilization, a destiny which is inimitably beautiful and inseparable from the world proletarian cause.

This name has rightly been given to the age in which we live; it will go down in history forever as the epoch of Lenin, the epoch of the triumph of Leninism.



Leninism today is the historic creativity of the peoples on an unprecedented scale, the irrepressible process of the renewal of the world. It is the Soviet state created by Lenin; the actually existing society of social justice and humanism; the growing might of the socialist community. Leninism today is the new type of party founded and nurtured by Lenin and by the Bolshevik party.

It is the dozens of Marxist-Leninist parties that carry Ilich's ideas to all continents of the world. It is the strategy and tactics of revolutionary struggle. Today Leninism is a living teaching that constantly absorbs new experience, a consistently revolutionary method. Its inexhaustible strength lies in its exact reflection of the interests of the popular masses, understood scientifically, and of the laws of social development, and in its ability to bring to light problems that arise and to show the ways of solving them correctly.

Lenin's very great achievement is that he fused revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice into firm unity. He developed creatively the behest of his great predecessors Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. He brought Marxism out onto the arena of impressive historic activity. Leninism is a higher level of Marxism, its logical continuation. Any attempts to separate and sever Marxism-Leninism, the unified internationalist teaching, are in vain.

Mankind's entire experience since 1917 serves as indisputable evidence that Lenin's ideas are a reliable weapon in the struggle of the people's masses for a better life, for happiness and peace on the earth. The CPSU and the Soviet state carry aloft Lenin's all-conquering banner. [applause]

Comrades! By commemorating the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we Communists and all Soviet people are paying deepest respect to our teacher and leader [vozhd]. Once more we measure up against Leninist science our deeds, our plans for the future, and our whole life. We say with full justification: The people of the Land of the Soviets, headed by Lenin's party, is purposefully implementing his teaching, and moving confidently along the road he pointed out. [applause]

The achievements along this road are staggering. By following Lenin's behests, by defending and enriching the Leninist principles, in an unprecedentedly short period we raised to new life our enormous country. It was a country Vladimir Ilich called unbelievably backward, where along with outstanding scientific and cultural thought there existed illiteracy and oppression for the majority of the population, and the countless riches of a handful of exploiters existed side by side with extreme poverty of the masses. The free labor of free people turned this country around, as it were, making it into a great socialist power possessing inexhaustible possibilities for all-around progress.

Really, comrades, let us think about the facts to which we have become accustomed: A mighty production and defense potential has been created in our country. Advanced science has been developed. A high level of education and enlightenment for the masses has been reached. The entire population has gained access to the riches of home and world culture.

Soviet society, having inscribed on its banner "Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man," really does ensure an existence worthy of man for each of its citizens, and has made him not only master of his own fate, but, as Lenin foresaw, master of the country.

The socialist structure has forever eradicated class antagonisms, has welded together into an inviolable alliance the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, has knit into a single united family over 100 nationalities and ethnic groups.

The Soviet man does not know the distressing feelings experienced by people subjected to exploitation, losing their jobs and uncertain of their future. Collectivism, comradely mutual aid, social optimism, respect for the dignity of the individual -- this is what determines the moral-psychological atmosphere of the society in which we live and work.

All this is our daily reality, our way of life. However, at the same time it is an achievement of worldwide historic significance. In their totality they make up that which we are right to be proud of and that we are proud of, the highest stage to date of social progress of mankind, the society of developed socialism. This is the qualitatively new thing wherewith the Soviet people have enriched world civilization, this is Leninism in action!

It is quite normal that we link all our achievements with the theoretical and political heritage of Vladimir Ilich. This heritage is the basis of what we have done and of what we must yet do. The Bolsheviks' strength always lay, Lenin said, in the fact that they "scrutinized attentively new historical conditions, and thought out why life had been thus and not otherwise". Our party takes this Leninist idea as a permanent command. It attaches prime significance to scientific analysis of concrete reality and skillfully makes corrections to its course. The CPSU is endeavoring to make its policy take the most precise consideration of reality, that it should express as fully as possible the interests and aspirations of the people, and should be clear and intelligible to the working people. Such a policy is the most reliable road to preserving and strengthening the unity of the party and people.

The CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March Plenum was fresh and convincing evidence of the party's demanding self-appraisal of its activities. The Soviet people greeted its decisions with total understanding and general approval. Having confirmed the continuity of the political course, the plenum directed the party toward stepping up work along the whole front of our construction, towards strengthening order, discipline, and organization everywhere, toward raising the answerability of cadres for tasks entrusted to them, and toward developing businesslike qualities, initiative, and responsibility. The decisions of the plenum gave powerful impetus to all our work. They began to be implemented without any delay whatsoever in the main, basic spheres of both internal and external policy. Such an approach matches the interests of the country, the interests of all Soviet people, and will be carried out firmly and consistently. This is the demand of life itself, and is the prime condition for the implementation of the party's strategic line, worked out by its 26th congress, and by the November 1982 and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his speech at the March Plenum, "this is a policy aimed at speeding up the social and economic development of the country and at perfecting all aspects of social life. It is a question of transforming the material-technical base of production; it is a question of perfecting the system of social relations, above all economic relations; it is a question, too, of the development of man himself, of a qualitative improvement in the material conditions of his life and work, his spiritual makeup."

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, the approaching 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the preparations for the 27th party congress, the new major actions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government on problems of domestic life and international activities, have brought forth a further upsurge of labor and political activity in the masses. The growing cohesion of party ranks, the strengthening unity of the party and the people, and the readiness of the Soviet people to fight selflessly for the faster and more comprehensive progress of the social motherland -- all these are characteristic features of the current stage of development of our society.

The scale, importance, and topicality of current and long-term tasks, comrades, is clear, the party is trying to approach their solution in a Leninist way -- to determine precisely how to manage affairs and, of course, we are addressing the very foundation of the society's life: the economy. We are to secure a decisive turn in transferring the national economy to the path of intensive development and to achieve the highest world level of public sector labor productivity within a historically short space of time. A highway toward these objectives is well known: the qualitative transformation of productive forces in an unbreakable unity with the perfection of production relations.

The time has come to implement our potential and plans in practice. That will not be easy to achieve, but it is necessary. Because there simply is no other way to sharply accelerate the country's movement forward. We have to find and adopt measures to ensure that the tasks put forward by the party are unconditionally fulfilled. We will have to recall Lenin's demand more often; that "one should not be satisfied with the skill that our former experience has developed in us." New decisions will be needed and brave steps, too. In search of such solutions the CPSU, true to Lenin's traditions, is addressing the thoughts and experience of masses and listening to the people's advice.

At the recent meeting at the Central Committee with managers of labor collectives, experts, and scientists and during the conversations between Comrade Gorbachev, on 16 and 17 April, and working people of the Proletarskiy Rayon in Moscow, there was a thorough and frank discussion of the social issues on people's minds, of problems restraining our movement forward, of economic tasks of the day and ways to solve them. The implementation of proposals put forward during these meetings will, no doubt, open up even more scope for the initiative and creativity by the Soviet people and will facilitate the acceleration of the socioeconomic progress of the country.

The key link of the entire work on transforming the material-technological base of the national economy has been determined by the party. This is the acceleration, by all means, of scientific and technological progress. During the last few years the attention paid to this issue has risen and there is some progress already in evidence. However, if one compares this with the requirements of social development, with the potential of Soviet science, industry, and agriculture, the conclusion is obvious: It is necessary to step up the tempo of scientific and technological progress and step it up considerably, to carry out a unified technological policy more actively, to strengthen economic levers and organizational forms of integration in science and production.

The party attributed special significance also to another source of raising production efficiency -- the improvement of output quality. This isn't the first time we have talked about this, and yet many enterprises for years on end release outdated and poorly made products, fail to take account of consumer requests, and work, so to speak, for the warehouse. The causes of this are varied; economic and organizational, but psychological, too. It would be right, therefore, to define stricter quality criteria, and to assess accordingly the activity of each labor collective.

It is necessary to make a greater effort to improve the utilization of the existing potential. Not everything is yet in order in this respect, far from everything. At the same time, the experience of the last few years has given good indication of the huge reserves of economic growth that we are capable of putting into action, if we only tackle this in the party manner, if we give correct orientation to the creative quest of the millions of people. For it was essentially at no additional cost, and only through strengthening order and the level of organization, through raising the degree of exactingness and through reducing various losses, that the development of the national economy accelerated perceptibly during the 1983-84 period.

The average annual growth rate for industrial output rose by one third as compared with the 2 preceding years of the five-year plan period. The growth of labor productivity increased by 1.5 times. The discipline of honoring contracts became stronger. Consolidating and developing the emerging positive tendencies is one of the most important tasks of the current year. Moreover, this task is not simple, because it has to be solved while making up for the lagging behind that was permitted during the severe winter months in many sectors, particularly in the oil, coal, and chemical industries, in ferrous metallurgy and railway transport. Simultaneously, it is also necessary to ensure great mobilization of forces to carry out the spring sowing campaign and other seasonal work in the countryside. Therefore, a maximum -- yes, a maximum -- level of organization is necessary, and great effort, in order to manage to do everything and not only regain the rhythm of the annual tasks but also complete the 5-year plan honorably.

Another item on the agenda is to bring the economic mechanism and management of the economy up to both the currently achieved level of development of production forces and the new requirements. Much is being tested here in the course of the economic experiments. There are great hopes for these, and, as experience shows, they are fully justified. This work cannot be limited just to, so to speak, the primary link, the associations and enterprises. Taking into account the new tasks, the activity of the central economic departments, and ministries, too, must be reorganized. Once more we are obliged to check how effectively and accurately we are applying the Leninist principles of organization of the socialist economy, the planned management of the economy, consolidation of socialist property, flexible combination of centralism and autonomy of management, the regime of economizing, and financial autonomy. Work must be done to find and devise in practice the optimal forms of current and long-term planning for individual industrial sectors and individual zones, more rational methods of using such economic levers as wage, price, prime cost and profit; naturally, assuming here that in conditions of socialism the use of commodity-money relations must be subordinated to the consolidation of the basic foundations and advantages of our system. In short, it is necessary to seek really new solutions, with vigor and insight to perfect the whole system of social relations, to take fuller account of the requirements of objective economic laws of socialism. Thus and only thus will we be able to solve the basic problems of the development of the country, and as Vladimir Ilich said, to obtain a "different cultural and economic level."

Comrades, all tasks and plans and all the CPSU's efforts in the economic field are, in the final analysis, geared to one objective: to make the Soviet people's lives even better provided for, better and more spiritually enriched. This is our general line that was laid down by Lenin, and we subordinate everything to it.

The prosperity of the working people is growing from year to year. Benefits and payments alone from social consumer funds amount to an average 75-ruble-a-month supplement to factory and office workers' wages.

The implementation of the food program is beginning to yield tangible results. The wide-scale housing construction program is on the whole being successfully fulfilled. The implementation of the school reform is making progress. The construction of preschool children's establishments has been speeded up. More and more attention is being focused on reducing heavy physical and low-qualified manual labor, on introducing up-to-date safety technology, and on developing on-site service complexes at enterprises.

In short, comrades quite a bit has been and is being done to improve the living and working conditions of the Soviet people. At the same time, one must not ignore the problems that have piled up and require solution.



As we know, there is no shortage of such problems. One must also mention the deficit in modern, high-quality articles, shortcomings in organization of trade and public catering, housing and public services economy, transport, and in the work of cultural, educational, and medical establishments. All this has a bearing not only on well-being, conveniences, and comfort, but also on the mood of the working people, on their social activity, and, of course, on work results.

The party is persistently striving to ensure that attention to the needs and interests of the working people is unremitting and that it penetrates the activity of all central and local bodies, economic, and public organizations. We hope that the implementation of the integrated program of the development of consumer goods production and services for the 1986-2000 period, and the new major measures now being prepared to strengthen the material-technical base and to improve the work of medical establishments and the development of local industry, and a number of other decisions, will serve these objectives well.

Another thing, however, must also be stressed. Problems in the social and services spheres are also caused quite frequently by those who are employed in it. Unfortunately, how this happens is well known to many people. Party organizations and local government bodies are called upon to substantially increase the accountability for the quality of work and the standard of service placed upon all those who work in this sphere, to help this sphere rid itself of people who are not conscientious, who are dishonest, and who are self-seeking. The importance of this sphere is steadily growing. We must approach it with the same high demands as we do all other spheres of the life of our society, and we must see to it that the bosses of the situation are not those who work there, but those for whom they work. The working people will approve of and support this.

The CPSU has never regarded and does not regard the improvement of the people's material living conditions as being separate from the concern for raising the role and significance of the human factor and the ideological and moral development of the individual, for increasing the awareness of the masses -- awareness in its broad sense, in its Leninist sense -- as a durable amalgamation of communist attachment to ideological principle, a high degree of organization and discipline, a developed sense of civic duty and labor and political activity. In the interests of the common cause, millions of Soviet people are devoting all their strength and ability to the prosperity of the homeland. They regard this as the meaning of their work and, indeed, their entire life. The energy generated by this patriotic feeling is shown by the history of the Stakhanovite movement, the 50th anniversary of which we will soon celebrate, the wonderful deeds of shock labor workers during the post-war 5-year plans, nationwide socialist competition and the numerous initiatives that are currently being put forward. We are persuaded of this yet again when about 160 million of our fellow countrymen who took part in the Leninist communist subbotnik reaffirmed by their inspired, unselfish work that the wonderful traditions of the great initiative are being worthily continued.

At the same time, comrades, we are far from considering all questions connected with the formation of love of work and a high degree of consciousness among the masses as having been fully solved. Lenin warned that the process of the socialist and communist transformation of "human material" will inevitably be complicated and lengthy and that it will be impossible to quickly get rid of the heritage of the old ways. He taught that one should evaluate realistically the real state of consciousness of all groups of the population and all strata of society and not just its most advanced sections.

Proceeding from these standpoints, one can see, for example, that many workers are not yet characterized by a conscientious attitude to labor. Not everyone has understood the clear and simple truth: The more people, themselves, give to society, the more society is able to provide material and spiritual benefits.

Lenin wrote indignantly about people who have a consumerist attitude to the Soviet state, striving, as he said, "to give to it as little and as poor work as possible and to grab as much money as possible from it." Such people, it must be confessed, still exist today.

The strict relationship between the amount of labor performed and the amount of consumption needs to be fully understood in order to overcome the inclination to allow oneself to be carried by others. This relationship will become increasingly evident to everyone as distribution relations are more persistently improved and as manifestations of the notorious wage-leveling are eliminated, for this gives equal pay to the leading worker and the loafer, to the conscientious and the careless.

An effective means here is the financially autonomous brigade forms of labor organization, which have allowed the workers themselves to take over a larger portion of checking the implementation of the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." The voice of a worker's honor and a worker's conscience can be heard more clearly in the brigades, and there is a more organic cohesion of personal and social interests. These forms must also be given more persistent support.

Such ugly manifestations as bribery, speculation, misappropriation of public property, and recidivists of the petty-bourgeois psychology of possessiveness are flagrant contradictions to our concepts of social justice and to the whole lifestyle of Soviet society. Those who manifest these characteristics corrupt people's consciousness, weaken their faith in the force of law, and give rise to apathy. Also, we cannot fail to take into account that, in conditions of extremely acute ideological struggle, hostile propaganda plays on these manifestations and tries to blacken Soviet reality and to foist social and moral values that are alien to the working nature of our system.

The struggle unleashed at the initiative of the party against the antipodes of the socialist way of life has received the full support of the people. We shall continue to wage this struggle resolutely and without compromise.

The party and the state are seeking a great improvement in the activity of the law enforcement organs. It is also being demanded that the financial, juridical, and other means of regulating the amount of work and the amount of consumption should sharply increase their efficiency in order to totally shut off all sources of income not derived from labor.

Here it is quite impossible to get by without creating an atmosphere of public condemnation and contempt in collectives for those who like to profit from society, from the working people. Is all this fair? It is fair, and therefore it must be done.

It is well known, comrades, that the success of any cause is founded on the conscientious discipline and good organization of workers. We all became convinced of this when the efforts of the party directed towards strengthening discipline and order yielded, as has already been noted, tangible results in a short time. The struggle for discipline, good organization, and order -- and the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum particularly stressed this -- is a lengthy affair and a constant aspect of the work of the party and state. This is what our attitude toward it ought to be: not permitting any kind of temporary campaigning and, of course, not reducing the struggle to the adoption of verbose resolutions that have little effect on reality.

People are sickened by empty words. They are waiting for businesslike decisions and concrete actions.

It is understandable that the party treats leading cadres with the greatest and all-around precision. If we conscientiously preach discipline to the workers and peasants, Lenin noted, we are obliged to start with ourselves. In the view of Communists, the right to lead has always been determined not only by the competence and political maturity of a worker, but also by his moral qualities. In our time, these qualities have taken on even more importance. The importance of a leader's personal example and moral outlook is enormous. If a leader is a man who is devoted to the cause, morally pure, and fair in his relations with people, as a rule he attains good results. On the contrary, if the head of an enterprise or institution turns out to be a worker whose actions do not match his words, who makes lofty speeches from the platform but behaves like a Philistine or a petty bureaucrat, or even abuses his official position, he then enjoys no authority, having an inevitable most negative effect on the collective's activity.

It is necessary to get rid of such workers, and to get rid of them decisively, not shuffling them from one leading position to another, as still happens sometimes.

Our party has enormous reserves of knowledgeable, ideologically and politically mature, and respectable people at its disposal. We need only know where to find them, not be afraid to trust them, and be bolder in advancing young people. It is precisely this task that the CPSU's contemporary cadres policy is dealing with.

Lenin saw in political activism by the people a powerful lever for speeding up social progress and forming the new man. He considered it essential to create forms of people's rule which, as he put it, "will give all the working people the opportunity to fit themselves for managing the state and creating a state system". These forms are today embodied in our society's political system, which has been tested by time, has proved its effectiveness, and is constantly developing toward an ever fuller form of socialist self-management by the people. The party is doing everything possible to support such a line of development. Considerable measures have been put into effect to enhance the role of the soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions, the creative unions, and voluntary societies, and to enhance the level of activity of the Komsomol and people's control. The Law on Labor Collectives also belongs with these measures. To put it another way, there are quite a few forms and channels for the people to manifest their will in our society. These offer a great expanse of opportunities for socially creative activity by the working people. All that is needed is to make better and more effective use of them.

So, what is it that sometimes hinders this? One would say that it is, more than anything, conservatism, some or other leaders' custom of employing bureaucratic management methods that Lenin accurately labeled as "being carried away with power," when everything is decided in camera, without consulting the people. The party is insistent in emphasizing that the perfecting of democracy and the correct and full utilization of all forms of participation by the Soviet people in managing things is a most exceedingly important task. It is a task that was bequeathed to us by Lenin, and it will be fulfilled.

An effective way of dealing with this task is offered, in particular, by publicity [glasnost], keeping the population widely informed about the work of managing bodies and public organizations and about questions that are to be dealt with or are being dealt with. Without publicity, Lenin said, "It would be laughable to talk of democracy". Here the party considers it essential to consolidate and develop everything new and positive that has become the practice in recent years.

Underestimation of the value of publicity and attempts to sidestep open dialogue with people must be subjected to principled scrutiny by the party. Publicity is public opinion in action. It is the necessary form of the masses checking the activity of any worker and any body of state administration. Finally, there can be no objective criticism and self-criticism without publicity. The issue of publicity is, in fact, the issue of the strength of the party's ties with the masses in the state of the whole people, and we are called to strengthen these ties more and more.

Comrades, Lenin said that our revolution has behind it tasks and deeds "that have been solved in full and have entered as an absolutely integral part of the history of the world's historic turn from capitalism."

We rightly count among them the nationalities question, too, which is one of the most difficult and acute questions of human existence. The solution of it, in the form we inherited it from the past, is a genuine triumph of Leninist teaching on nations. This is the establishment of social justice in one of the most complicated spheres of social relations.

The creation of the united multinational state, the flourishing and convergence [sblizheniye] of all the nations and ethnic groups of the country, the implanting of internationalism as a determining feature of our outlook and the norms of the nationalities' relations, the appearance of the new sociohistorical community of people -- these are the visible fruits of the Leninist nationalities policy.

Precisely the union Lenin dreamed about has been formed among the Soviet peoples, a voluntary, equal, and extremely close union. It is not an exaggeration to say that the soul and heart of it is the great Russian people. The Russian people was and remains the example of selflessness in creating a new society, in the struggle for asserting Lenin's ideals. Its revolutionary enthusiasm and its selfless help were the basis for the intensive and all-around progress of all the country's peoples. Feelings of love, deepest respect, and gratitude of Soviet people of all the nationalities are directed toward it.

The Russian language has long been a powerful force for bringing together the nationalities and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union, a means of intercourse among the nationalities. Without replacing and without ousting other languages, it has enriched them, and has opened the broadest world horizons to the peoples of our country. Through it millions and millions of people of dozens of nationalities have gained access to the culture of mankind and are themselves making their distinctive contribution.

Loyal to Lenin's behests, the CPSU is steadily shaping the internationalist consciousness of the working people, and is instilling intolerance to any manifestation of nationalism and national conceit. Tirelessly strengthening friendship of fraternal peoples, eliminating everything that hampers it, and cultivating intercourse among the nationalities is the immutable line of our party. The CPSU has never retreated from it and never will!

Comrades, in putting forward the complex tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country, the party is guided by Lenin's instruction: "In politics as in all social life, not to go forward means to be thrown back." The CPSU structures all its activity in such a way that its unity with the people should be immutably strengthened and that the masses' understanding and approval of its policy should grow. However, this means that it makes the very highest demands, above all, upon itself, upon how in practice its leading role is performed. Concern for this now marks the whole activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo.



The party assumes that in the present conditions the most important goal is to raise the level of organizational ideological work, to raise its efficiency, and to make the party committees true organs of political leadership.

It is necessary to step up verification of how correctly the directives of the CPSU and the Soviet state are being implemented, how the mapped-out plans are being fulfilled, and how the interests of all the people are being upheld. An effective rebuff must be given to any manifestations of a departmental attitude and parochialism, which undermine the united efforts directed toward the achievement of common goals.

Now, in order to move things forward more vigorously, what is especially needed is Leninist intolerance to empty phrases, to what he branded as charlatan exclamations like "things are getting moving," "now we guarantee." "It is not phrases but deeds that we need," Lenin would tirelessly emphasize. All of us, in keeping with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, must be firmly guided by the rules -- not throwing words to the winds, but doing any job on time, with quality and with extra enthusiasm, displaying maximum initiative.

It is important that a sense of very great responsibility for work that has been entrusted to them, for the destiny of the plans that have been drawn up by the party, should be foremost among all Communists today. There must be a correct awareness of this responsibility and the spirit of the times. It is appropriate to recall what Vladimir Ilich wrote about this: "In militant activities -- military, economic, and organizational activities -- people of passion are very often absolutely essential, because without great passion they will not display great effort." The party hopes that every Communist will be a passionate combatant, prepared to devote all strength and spiritual ardor to the common cause.

The prestige of the Leninist party is based not just on its policy and its immense work. A factor that we can describe as the CPSU's moral weight, its ability to personify everything which the people so value in the personality of Ilich, his moral qualities and his style of work, is no less important. Boundless devotion to the cause of the working class, unselfishness, modesty, unfeigned love for working people, and deep trust in their common sense and conscientiousness are the qualities Lenin bequeathed as an example to all Communists. Firm adherence to Leninist moral principles and Bolshevik ethics is a guarantee that the CPSU will be able to rally the working people still closer around itself, to cope successfully with all tasks and continue to be worthy of Lenin's definition: "The Communist Party is the intellect, honor, and conscience of our epoch."

Comrades, the sociopolitical picture of the world has changed fundamentally from that which Lenin himself directly experienced. It has changed in a Leninist way. The ideas he initiated are alive in the achievements of revolutionary forces. They have given and continue to give reliable pointers for their activities. The first of these pointers is the ideal of peace. With the victory of the October Revolution, that ideal was embodied for the first time in state policy. Socialism's ceaseless struggle for a radical turn away from war to peace began -- a turn which, as Lenin wrote, was to be one of the greatest in the life of mankind, a turn "of boundless importance one could describe without the slightest exaggeration as being of worldwide emancipating significance." In this struggle Soviet power based itself on the principles of peaceful coexistence between the two opposed social systems, drawn up by Lenin, and cooperation with all states who shared the same desire. The course of the CPSU and the Soviet state on the international arena has been and remains Leninist. This is the course of peace and progress.

The establishment of the socialist order in Russia imparted unprecedented acceleration to world history. In Lenin's words, history rushed madly ahead.

This impetus is still active with undying energy. Despite the fierce resistance of imperialism and the exploiter classes and despite all the obstacles and temporary failures and sometimes even retreats, the revolutionary process is developing and moving forward.

Now real socialism, in the states where the working class has assumed power, is a world system that exerts determining influence on the fate of mankind. This system asserts its supremacy not through the power of weapons, but through the power of example in all spheres of social development. The peoples of the socialist community are successfully implementing Lenin's dream about "building the new socialist structure with joint efforts." Their diverse links are becoming closer, as is their coordination of activities in the international arena. Socialist economic integration is becoming deeper, enhancing the development of each of the fraternal countries. They stand in cohesion against imperialism's pressure and its attempts to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states in the community. This alliance is founded on a unity of world view and goals and on loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism.

The Warsaw Pact has for 30 years now served as a reliable shield of the security and peaceful labor of our peoples. The Soviet Union considers the strengthening and perfecting of the all-around interaction of the countries of our great community a priority direction of our foreign policy. The Warsaw Pact member-countries' summit meeting held in Moscow on 13 March this year was a major event in this respect. Our party is doing everything to facilitate the enhancement of the role of socialism in international affairs. The USSR is striving for a serious improvement in relations with the PRC, given reciprocity.

The achievements of the national liberation struggle of formerly oppressed peoples is yet more impressive evidence of how Lenin's ideas have come to life. More than 100 states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, having liberated themselves from colonial and semicolonial dependence, are taking an ever more active part, as Lenin said, "in deciding the future of the whole world." Their anti-imperialist potential is also growing. Many of them, as Lenin foresaw, became involved "in the general spinning of the worldwide revolutionary movement." In these countries, the processes of social renewal are growing. Their peoples, struggling hard against imperialism and its accomplices, are persevering in cutting their way through to progress. The Soviet Union supports the just cause of the states that have liberated themselves and develops many-sided cooperation with them. I would particularly like to stress our solidarity with those among them that have to rebuff imperialist aggression directly, be it in Afghanistan, Lebanon, or southern Africa.

The situation in Central America has become alarming as the result of the unending escalation of dangerous activities by the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua.

The USSR categorically rejects a policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of that country, and fully supports the selfless struggle of the Nicaraguan people who are fully determined to uphold their freedom and independence and to defend the gains of the revolution.

Helping toward achievement of a political settlement of the conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the elimination of the hotbeds of war and coercion that are being fanned there by imperialism is today a necessary and an important direction of the struggle for peace on earth, and for better, equal relations between peoples. In such a struggle the liberated countries and the Nonaligned Movement will always find partners and friends in us.

At the center of the modern age stands the international working class, a class, as Lenin put it, that is rising toward victory. Suffice it to say that, since the beginning of the century, its numbers have increased nearly tenfold and now approach 700 million.

Communist parties now operate in 95 countries, and their members exceed 80 million. In states that occupy one-third of the globe, this is the ruling party. The framework of the historic mission of communists has also been extended.

It today bears responsibility for saving civilization and man's primary right, the right to live. Communists are most consistently upholding the interests of the working masses and the peoples in their countries and are in the vanguard of the struggle for democracy and socialism.

This path to embody Lenin's ideas into the workers movement has not been a smooth one, and so it remains today. The proletariat and its parties have to face an onslaught from a strong and experienced class enemy and have to seek in difficult conditions answers to questions that the changing situation or the specific nature of one country or another pose. There has not always been an equal measure of success here. But Lenin's principles, which are creative by their very nature, possess an immense vital force. Loyalty toward them enables the international communist and workers movement to overcome costs and difficulties and to move forward, thus reaffirming the universal and epochal meaning of Leninism.

The CPSU -- a party of consistent internationalists and Marxist-Leninists -- will continue to work closely with the fraternal parties and to strive in every way for the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and the unity and active interaction of all the revolutionary forces of the present epoch.

Lenin's forecast about imperialism's historical destiny is also accurate and correct. The victorious socialist and national liberation revolutions have narrowed imperialism's zone of domination many times over. To express it briefly, monopolistic capital today is in a state of deepening general crisis. In all areas the social gains of the working people are being cut back. Tens of millions of additional people are being thrown onto the streets. The peoples of the developing countries are being subjected to merciless exploitation. As Lenin warned, imperialism is seeking a way out of the crisis by robbing competitors and suppressing the forces of progress and democracy. In the international arena aggressive circles, first and foremost in the United States, are undertaking actions that lead to an exacerbation of the situation in all areas. With reckless bravado they are escalating the arms race and pushing mankind toward the edge of the abyss. In various parts of the world armed clashes are being provoked. The stratagems of state terrorism have been elevated to the status of official policy. Imperialism is dreaming of social revenge. It thinks that by securing yet another nuclear missile, yet another military platform in space, and by carrying out yet another piratical action, it can reverse the course of history. It cannot, above all because of the existence of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and because of their collective might and their coordinated foreign policy course, the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence.

A very wide variety of sociopolitical forces in all partys of the world now oppose the war danger as well. They include the peoples and the leaders of the nonaligned and neutral states. They include politicians, parliamentarians, and realistic representatives of ruling circles both within the United States itself and among its allies in military blocs in Europe and in the Pacific Basin. They include the mass antiwar, anti-missile, and antinuclear movement that are developing on all continents. Never before has the imperialist policy of aggression been subjected to such angry condemnation. Never before have the ranks of peace champions been so numerous.

We can see with our own eyes how the call of Lenin, the greatest and most ardent fighter against an imperialist war, is being incarnated. "It is worth devoting one's life to the struggle against such a war", he wrote. The peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist community are profoundly in keeping with the demands of this -- one of the greatest democratic movements of modern times and the aspirations of the broad masses of the people.

All our activities in the international arena are an effective tool of the policy of peace and progress. At the same time, Soviet people recall Lenin's behest: In striving for peace, do not weaken vigilance. For, as he said, the imperialist powers will dare not encroach upon our security if they know that any attempt they make "will end in utter defeat."

The Soviet Union is capable of defending its gains and of wrecking imperialism's bellicose designs. As was stated at the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, we shall continue to maintain the defense capability of our homeland and the combat readiness of our glorious Armed Forces at the required level. The USSR will not permit military superiority over itself, and does not itself strive for such superiority.

The Soviet people especially profoundly sense how important it is to defend mankind's right to live in conditions of peace and freedom now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism, to the altar of which were brought so much suffering, deprivation, and so many lives. Their memory brings acute pain to our hearts and commands, this must not happen again!

The Soviet people also remember the antifascist combat cooperation among dozens of peoples and states. They know that this cooperation made it possible to lay the foundations for the postwar peace, foundations that have already withstood 4 decades of hard tests; they know this, and they draw their lessons. The first lesson is that one must struggle against war before it breaks out. The second lesson is that joint action is necessary now, by all peoples and states, so as to defeat the common, mortal enemy -- the threat of worldwide nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that given appropriate, mutual efforts, it is possible to attain a turn for the better in the international situation, to resume the process of arranging peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation in political and economic fields alike. That is precisely where our country proceeds from in our relations with the capitalist states.

The USSR wants an end to the arms race and a real reduction in the already stockpiled arms, not the creation of more and more new weapons systems, on earth or in space. The Soviet state regards prevention of space militarization, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and the stopping of missile deployment as being of cardinal significance. Our final goal, likewise, remains the same: a complete liquidation of nuclear arms, and, consequently, of the danger of nuclear war. It is precisely this that determines our approach to the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva. In order to attain progress, it is essential, above all, for both sides to rigorously observe the accord that has been reached regarding the subject and aims of the talks in all their parts. It is impermissible for the talks to turn into a screen for covering a continued acceleration of the arms race.

A readiness for sensible compromises is needed, with a simultaneous strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet side does have such readiness. It was reflected, in particular, in such a major step as the unilateral introduction by the USSR of the moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and on the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

Striving to make the course of the talks easier and to strengthen mutual trust, the USSR proposed the cessation of all activities concerning the creation of arms for space and the building up of nuclear arms on earth, so as to be able to begin without delay working out agreements on reducing the arms that have already been stockpiled.



Our state has proposed a moratorium on all nuclear arms tests beginning on August 1st, the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and expressed its readiness to continue with the talks on completely banning nuclear arms tests. We will judge U.S. intentions by its actions.

"Possibilities for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and for making the general international situation a healthier one do exist," emphasized Comrade Gorbachev. "One should not miss these opportunities; they should be translated into the plane of concrete policies and practical solutions." Our country absolutely supports the development of political dialogue and cooperation with all states and the resumption of detente. We pursued such a course earlier, and we will unswervingly continue to pursue it.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state enjoys complete support of our people and has an unshakable authority throughout the world.

Dear comrades, our socialist motherland has traveled a long way under Lenin's revolutionary banner. We are justly proud of the results of our constructive and creative toil. We see these results as the main and most convincing confirmation of our right to call ourselves Leninists. "It is necessary," Vladimir Ilich used to say, "to go forward. It is necessary to scale new heights with energy and unity of will." This striving is particularly discernible today, when Communists and all Soviet people are actively preparing for one of the most important events in the life of our society, the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people, armed with Lenin's science and led by Lenin's party goes forward with confidence, rousing the country toward new, ever more ambitious targets, bringing closer the victory for the sake of which Lenin lived and fought -- the coming victory of communism.

Long live Leninism - the great banner of working mankind! Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the Leninist vanguard of the builders of a new world! Glory to the Soviet people -- hero people, people that create!

#### MARCHUK OPENS MOSCOW DESIGN EXHIBITION

PM221944 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 85 p 4

[TASS report: "Design in the Service of Society"]

[Text] Technical aesthetics are increasingly becoming involved in the processes of socialist economic integration. Although the exhibition "Design for Socialist Society," which opened on 16 April at Moscow's Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements, is the first international exhibition of its kind, it not only gives a general picture of the level of achievements in the sphere of technical aesthetics but also demonstrates the potential and results of cooperation among the CEMA countries in a sphere that is part and parcel of scientific and technical progress.

The exhibition was opened by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The "Design-85" exhibition is intended to be a venue for broad exchange of experience of cooperation among designers.

REVIEW OF ANTHOLOGY OF SOVIET LEADERS' WORKS

PM211812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed review: "Following a Course of Creation and Peace"]

[Text] The Land of the Soviets is living through a crucial period. It is a time of great matters and important decisions, of in-depth analysis and realistic assessment of what has been achieved, and of bringing to light problems that are hampering progress. The CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum demonstrated once again the party's unshakable loyalty to the Leninist course of creation and peace, and the unchanging nature of its strategic line that was drawn up at the 26th congress and at subsequent Central Committee plenums -- the line toward the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development and toward the improvement of all aspects of society's life.

The ways and methods of solving the important tasks facing the country in the runup [v preddverii] to the 27th CPSU Congress and the topical problems of international relations, of the development of the world revolutionary process, and of the struggle for peace are analyzed in the materials of the latest collection of articles and speeches of leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state. (Footnote) ("The 26th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice" [XXVI Syezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii i Praktiki] Fifth Edition Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1985, 751 pages)

The economy was and still remains the main sphere of the creative activity of the party and people. It is here in the final analysis that the key to solving the fundamental problems of our society's development is to be found.

While focusing the political, organizational, and ideological work of party committees on what is most vital, fulfilling everything scheduled by the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the party at the same time cannot fail to give thought to the prospects for the country's development. Life, the anthology notes, is putting before us a task of tremendous political importance -- to bring the national economy up to a qualitatively new scientific-technical, and economic-organizational level and to achieve a decisive improvement in the intensification of social production and in enhancing its efficiency.

In order to solve this task more successfully and more rapidly, it is essential to persistently continue to improve the economic mechanism and the entire system of management. Making fuller use of the potential of the socialist economic system means above all unswervingly implementing the planned development of the economy, consolidating socialist ownership, expanding the rights and enhancing the independence and responsibility of enterprises, and strengthening their vested interest in the end results of work. This means in the final analysis subordinating all economic development to the interests of Soviet people.

The qualitative transformation of productive forces and the improvement of production relations-- and it is precisely this which determines the essence of our entire activity at the contemporary stage-- is a truly titanic operation both in terms of its novelty and also in terms of its scale and complexity. It requires of everyone -- from worker to minister, and from engineer to academician -- the maximum energy, presence of mind, responsibility, organization, and discipline. Moreover this is discipline in its broad sense, which encompasses both a high standard of production and rigid technological discipline, the precise implementation of contractual commitments and, of course, labor discipline.

In a nutshell, everything stems from great exactingness toward people and toward leading cadres.

It is well known that the greater, the more difficult, and the more crucial historic objectives are, so the active participation of the masses in attaining these objectives is all the more important. How to generate among the millions an interest in, and conscious attitude toward, new problems and tasks; how to persuade them of the need for the energetic implementation of the scheduled transformations and how to ensure that the working people themselves adopt these as their own cause -- the party, following Lenin's behests, constantly addresses these issues. They are also examined in detail in the pages of the anthology.

Of special topicality today, the book says, is the idea of the founders of Marxism-Leninism about the growing role of the human factor in social progress. It is a question not just of the general thrust of our plans for improving people's conditions of life, but also of the improvement of the work practice of all elements of Soviet society.

"Any decision, any step in practical activity must be assessed primarily from the viewpoint of what these people give, and what their social and ideological consequences are," the book observes. "No references to objective circumstances can serve to justify inattention to people's needs. The cause does not have, nor can it have any interests that are alien to the interest of the working people. For us Communists this is a question of principle." (page 268)

Of course, the improvement of a person's conditions of life must be based on his growing contribution to the common cause. Where deviations from this principle are permitted, social justice, which is a very important factor of the unity and stability of our society, is inevitably violated.

Tremendous potential for enhancing a person's social role reside in the improvement of the Soviet political system and in the further development of socialist democracy. As the book shows, what is meant here is the involvement of more and more millions of people in management, the development of all aspects of the work of the soviets, the heightened activity of the trade unions, Komsomol, people's control, and labor collectives, the fullest possible implementation by each element of the political system of its particular functions, their correct combination and delineation, and the broadening of publicity (glasnost) in the work of all party, soviet, state, and public organizations.

The concern of the soviets, state organs, People's Control Committees and of our public for the strictest observance of Soviet laws by all officials and citizens is acquiring special significance. The party's line for establishing order, purging our life of alien phenomena and of any encroachments upon the interests of society and of its citizens, and for strengthening socialist legality is profoundly just and democratic in its essence and aims. It serves the interests of working people and it is for this reason that they support it so energetically.

The deepening of socialist democracy is inseparably linked with the enhancement of social consciousness and with the education of, to use Lenin's words, "people who are **COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOPED AND COMPREHENSIVELY** [capitalized passage printed in boldface] trained." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 41, p 33) Here the role of the party's ideological and political-educational work is exceptionally great. Its main goal is to bring to light the best qualities of the Soviet person as a master of his country, as a worker and citizen, to reveal scope for the initiative and creativity of the working people and to increase their activeness in solving problems, large and small, and in combating shortcomings.

The ways of achieving this goal are analyzed in detail in the materials of the anthology.

Preparations for the jubilee of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism is promoting the intensification of ideological-educational work. The jubilee epitomizes the profound respect for the unparalleled feat of the Soviet soldier, of our people, and of the Communist Party. The victory that was won is not just part of our history but also part of the present day for there is nothing more alive and contemporary than feelings of love for the fatherland and of loyalty to international duty.

The reform of the general educational and vocational schools that is currently being implemented accords with the interest of each Soviet person and each Soviet family and with the pressing requirements of the country's socioeconomic and spiritual progress. The book shows that the reform is a very important social program in the sphere of the education, upbringing and vocational training of the rising generations.

The implementation of all our plans requires that favorable external conditions be ensured. The activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in the international arena is subordinated to this. "It is our firm conviction," the anthology observes, "that it is possible to rectify the present alarming tendency in the development of the international situation, to halt the arms race and channel it down a descending spiral, to reduce, and then totally eliminate, the threat of war." (page 344)

The Soviet Union proposes that any activity in the creation of weapons for space be ended forthwith, that strategic nuclear weapons be frozen, and that an end be put to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and to the buildup of the USSR's counter-measures. Evidence of our good will is provided by the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of our medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe.

In order to uphold peace, the efforts of states, nuclear or nonnuclear, large or small, and regardless of their social system, have to be amalgamated. The lessons of World War II as analyzed in the anthology indicate this most definitely.

The CPSU and Soviet state pay special attention to the consolidation, in every way, of friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies -- the countries of the socialist community. For 3 decades now the Warsaw Pact organization has been standing guard over socialism's gains. The summit-level economic conference of the CEMA member-countries that took place in Moscow in the summer of 1984 was cogent evidence of the strengthening unity of the fraternal states. The book's materials graphically confirm that the CPSU and Soviet state will do everything to expand cooperation with the socialist countries and to enhance the role and influence of socialism in world affairs.

A recurrent theme running through the whole anthology is the idea that the solution of the complex tasks confronting us presupposes the further strengthening of the party and the enhancement of its organizing and directing role. It is the party that constitutes that force that is capable of taking into account the interests of all classes and social groups and all the country's nations and ethnic groups, and rallying them together and mobilizing the energy of the people for the common cause of communist creation. The unity of the party and people and the living creativity of the masses provide the guarantee for the success of all that we undertake.



CADRES' SEMINAR STUDIES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM221920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee resolution, a seminar for union republic Communist Party central committee and party kraykom and obkom secretaries responsible for industrial issues and first secretaries of a number of party gorkoms on questions of preparing and conducting the economic experiment was held at the Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences from 12 through 17 April.

Questions of the CPSU's economic policy at the contemporary stage, the main directions for improving management of the national economy, the substance and essence of the economic experiment, and the progress in implementing it were examined during the studies. Attention was drawn to labor productivity growth as one of the central tasks of the experiment being conducted. Questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the system of plan indicators and the financial machinery under the conditions of the economic experiment were discussed.

Special attention was drawn to the implementation of the tasks stemming from the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee on 8 April 1985 with leaders of industrial associations and enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, production teams, and scientists.

The students were addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.N. Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; L. Ye. Babashkin, USSR deputy minister of finance; A.K. Romanov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; D.V. Ukrainskiy, chief of a USSR Gosplan department; other senior officials of ministries and departments, and scientists of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The students were told about work experience and the first results of implementing the experiment by V.A. Lepeshkin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; N.F. Kulinich, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; A.N. Gerasimov, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; I.M. Cherepanov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; directors and leaders of progressive enterprises.

LENINGRAD SEMINAR VIEWS TRANSPORT COORDINATION

PM171549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation Among Transport Workers"]

[Text] Leningrad, 15 Apr -- Ways of further improving labor cooperation among transport workers so as to ensure prompt and high-quality delivery of freight for the national economy are being examined by participants in a seminar-conference that began its work in Leningrad today. It was opened by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom.

Cooperation among sailors, river fleet workers, railroad workers, and truckers on the basis of an integrated production schedule is a very important reserve for improving work efficiency.

It makes it possible to reduce the idle time of ships, freightcars, and trucks and to increase shipments without using additional labor. This was initiated by enterprises of the Leningrad Railroad network, whose experience of cooperation has been widely emulated by the country's transport workers.

K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, is participating in the conference's work.

LATE REPORT: CPSU POLITBURO APPOINTMENTS

LD231427 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 23 Apr 85

["Communique on Plenary Meeting of CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held today. A report "On the Convocation of the Regular, 27th CPSU Congress and on the Tasks Connected With Preparing and Holding It" was made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution on M.S. Gorbachev's report and it will be published in the press.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee studied organisational questions. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee transferred V.M. Chebrikov from alternate member to member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and elected Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Y.K. Ligachev and N.I. Ryzhkov members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected member of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR S.L. Sokolov alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee V.P. Nikonov secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee ended its work on this.

LATE REPORT: CPSU CONGRESS TO CONVENE 25 FEB 86

LD231337 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be convened on February 25, 1986. This decision was taken by the CPSU Central Committee at its plenary meeting here today.

CSA REPORT: INDUSTRY'S FIRST QUARTER PERFORMANCE

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[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Vying With the Best. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by USSR Industry in the 1st Quarter of 1985"]

[Text] The output sales plan was fulfilled in the first quarter by the labor collectives of industrial associations and enterprises. The increase in output compared with the corresponding period last year was 2.0 percent, and the increase in average daily output totaled 4.2 percent (the first quarter in the current year was 2 workdays and 1 calendar day shorter than the same period last year). Labor productivity increased 1.5 percent; 80 percent of the increase in production was obtained by this means. Profits increased.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the ministries are cited below:

| All-Union and Union<br>Republic Ministries<br>and Departments            | Percentage<br>fulfillment<br>of 3-month<br>output<br>sales plan | 1st 3 months of 1985 as per-<br>centage of 1st 3 months of 1984 |                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                          |                                                                 | Production<br>volume                                            | Labor<br>productivity |
| Power and Electrification                                                | 100.7                                                           | 104                                                             | 102                   |
| Petroleum Industry                                                       | 97                                                              | 97                                                              | 94                    |
| Petroleum Refining and Petro-<br>chemical Industry                       | 100.6                                                           | 99.4                                                            | 99.5                  |
| Gas Industry                                                             | 100.5                                                           | 108                                                             | 106                   |
| Coal Industry                                                            | 99                                                              | 99                                                              | 98                    |
| Ferrous Metallurgy                                                       | 96                                                              | 96                                                              | 96                    |
| Nonferrous Metallurgy                                                    | 100.9                                                           | 103                                                             | 102                   |
| Chemical Industry                                                        | 99.6                                                            | 99                                                              | 98                    |
| Production of Mineral Fertilizers                                        | 94                                                              | 100.2                                                           | 98                    |
| Power Machine Building                                                   | 103                                                             | 106                                                             | 106                   |
| Heavy and Transport Machine Building                                     | 101                                                             | 102                                                             | 103                   |
| Electrical Equipment Industry                                            | 102                                                             | 103                                                             | 106                   |
| Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building                                  | 103                                                             | 106                                                             | 106                   |
| Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry                                  | 102                                                             | 104                                                             | 104                   |
| Instrument Making, Automation Equip-<br>ment, and Control Systems        | 103                                                             | 103                                                             | 106                   |
| Automotive Industry                                                      | 101                                                             | 102                                                             | 102                   |
| Tractor and Agricultural Machine<br>Building                             | 101                                                             | 104                                                             | 105                   |
| Machine Building for Animal Husbandry<br>and Fodder Production           | 102                                                             | 109                                                             | 108                   |
| Construction, Road, and Municipal<br>Machine Building                    | 102                                                             | 103                                                             | 105                   |
| Machine Building for Light and Food<br>Industry and Household Appliances | 101                                                             | 105                                                             | 106                   |
| Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood<br>Processing Industry                  | 100.1                                                           | 99                                                              | 99.3                  |
| Construction Materials Industry                                          | 100.2                                                           | 97                                                              | 97                    |
| Light Industry                                                           | 101                                                             | 99.4                                                            | 100.4                 |
| Food Industry                                                            | 102                                                             | 99.3                                                            | 99.8                  |
| Fruit and Vegetable Farming                                              | 104                                                             | 97                                                              | 96                    |

|                                                        |       |     |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Meat and Dairy Industry                                | 103   | 103 | 102 |
| Fish Industry                                          | 100.8 | 103 | 103 |
| Procurement                                            | 102   | 103 | 101 |
| Medical Industry                                       | 101   | 107 | 106 |
| Main Administration of the<br>Microbiological Industry | 102   | 103 | 101 |

There was further development of industry in all the union republics. The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and for growth rates (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

|                 | Percentage<br>Fulfillment<br>of 3-Month<br>Output<br>Sales Plan | 1st 3 Months of 1985 as Per-<br>centage of 1st 3 Months of 1984 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                 |                                                                 | Production<br>Volume                                            | Labor<br>Productivity |
| RSFSR           | 100.8                                                           | 101.2                                                           | 101.1                 |
| Ukrainian SSR   | 100                                                             | 100.5                                                           | 100.1                 |
| Belorussian SSR | 102                                                             | 104.9                                                           | 103.7                 |
| Uzbek SSR       | 101                                                             | 103.4                                                           | 100.6                 |
| Kazakh SSR      | 101                                                             | 103.2                                                           | 102.4                 |
| Georgian SSR    | 102                                                             | 105.6                                                           | 103.1                 |
| Azerbaijan SSR  | 102                                                             | 105.7                                                           | 104.3                 |
| Lithuanian SSR  | 100.9                                                           | 102.5                                                           | 102.0                 |
| Moldavian SSR   | 102                                                             | 102.6                                                           | 101.1                 |
| Latvian SSR     | 102                                                             | 101.3                                                           | 101.4                 |
| Kirgiz SSR      | 103                                                             | 104.7                                                           | 104.3                 |
| Tajik SSR       | 102                                                             | 103.8                                                           | 101.6                 |
| Armenian SSR    | 103                                                             | 106.6                                                           | 103.9                 |
| Turkmen SSR     | 103                                                             | 101.9                                                           | 100.3                 |
| Estonian SSR    | 101                                                             | 100.9                                                           | 101.5                 |

Since 1 January this year associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of 20 all-union, union-republic, and republic industrial ministries have been transferred to economic experiment conditions in addition to 5 industrial ministries.

Taking part in the experiment are 2,300 associations and enterprises, whose share in the volume of industrial output is approximately 12 percent.

The indicators of the activity of the associations and enterprises operating under the experiment's conditions have improved somewhat in comparison with the first quarter of last year. Most ministries increased the level of fulfillment of contractual obligations. Delivery pledges were totally fulfilled by associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the following ministries: the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSR Ministries of Light Industry, the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR Ministries of the Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Local Industry.

Production of the most important types of output for the country as a whole was as follows:



|                                                                                            | Produced in<br>1st 3<br>Months of<br>1985 | 1st 3 Months<br>of 1985 as<br>Percentage of<br>1st 3 Months<br>of 1984 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours                                                        | 421                                       | 103                                                                    |
| Oil (including gas condensate), million<br>metric tons                                     | 147                                       | 96                                                                     |
| Gas, billion cubic meters                                                                  | 160                                       | 109                                                                    |
| Coal, million metric tons                                                                  | 185                                       | 99.5                                                                   |
| Steel, million metric tons                                                                 | 36.4                                      | 93                                                                     |
| Rolled ferrous metal products (finished),<br>million metric tons                           | 25.8                                      | 95                                                                     |
| Steel pipes, million metric tons                                                           | 4.6                                       | 98                                                                     |
| Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient<br>equivalent), million metric tons           | 7.7                                       | 99.2                                                                   |
| Chemical plant protection agents (standard<br>units), thousand metric tons                 | 155                                       | 101                                                                    |
| Caustic soda, thousand metric tons                                                         | 760                                       | 99                                                                     |
| Sulfuric acid, million metric tons                                                         | 6.4                                       | 99.8                                                                   |
| Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons                                         | 1.2                                       | 96                                                                     |
| Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons                                            | 337                                       | 93                                                                     |
| Motor vehicle tires, millions                                                              | 16.3                                      | 99.4                                                                   |
| AC electric motors, million kw                                                             | 13.2                                      | 96                                                                     |
| Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles                                                | 621                                       | 105                                                                    |
| Of which, with digital program control                                                     | 217                                       | 127                                                                    |
| Forging and pressing machines, million rubles                                              | 167                                       | 99                                                                     |
| Program-controlled automatic manipulators<br>(industrial robots), thousands                | 3.0                                       | 94                                                                     |
| Instruments, automation equipment, and<br>spare parts, billion rubles                      | 1.2                                       | 105                                                                    |
| Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles                                         | 0.9                                       | 111                                                                    |
| Petroleum apparatus, million rubles                                                        | 57.8                                      | 103                                                                    |
| Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles                                         | 235                                       | 108                                                                    |
| Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light<br>and food industry, million rubles    | 436                                       | 104                                                                    |
| Tractors, million horsepower                                                               | 13.2                                      | 104                                                                    |
| Agricultural machines, million rubles                                                      | 901                                       | 100.6                                                                  |
| Machines and equipment for livestock raising<br>and feed production, million rubles        | 680                                       | 108                                                                    |
| Combines, thousands:                                                                       |                                           |                                                                        |
| Grain harvesting                                                                           | 28.8                                      | 94                                                                     |
| Corn harvesting                                                                            | 0.6                                       | 111                                                                    |
| Excavators, thousands                                                                      | 10.9                                      | 103                                                                    |
| Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber<br>procurements), million trimmed cubic meters | 99                                        | 95                                                                     |
| Paper, million metric tons                                                                 | 1.4                                       | 97                                                                     |
| Cement, million metric tons                                                                | 29.9                                      | 94                                                                     |
| Textiles, all types, billion square meters                                                 | 3.0                                       | 100.6                                                                  |
| Sewn goods, billion rubles                                                                 | 6.5                                       | 102                                                                    |
| Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items                                             | 432                                       | 100.6                                                                  |
| Footwear, million pairs                                                                    | 202                                       | 102                                                                    |
| Meat (from state raw material resources),<br>million metric tons                           | 2.6                                       | 106                                                                    |
| Sausage products, thousand metric tons                                                     | 836                                       | 103                                                                    |
| Edible fish products, including canned<br>fish, billion rubles                             | 1.6                                       | 105                                                                    |
| Animal oil (from state raw material resources),<br>thousand metric tons                    | 221                                       | 95                                                                     |

|                                                                                                      |      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Wholemilk products in milk equivalent<br>(from state raw material resources),<br>million metric tons | 7.0  | 102   |
| Margarine products (from state raw material<br>resources), thousand metric tons                      | 387  | 95    |
| Confectionery, million metric tons                                                                   | 1.1  | 100.4 |
| Canned foods, billion standard cans                                                                  | 2.9  | 99    |
| Clocks and watches, millions                                                                         | 16.3 | 96    |
| Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles                                                            | 232  | 102   |
| Radio receivers, millions                                                                            | 2.1  | 91    |
| Television sets, millions                                                                            | 2.2  | 100.5 |
| Of which, color sets                                                                                 | 0.9  | 106   |
| Refrigerators and freezers, millions                                                                 | 1.4  | 99.7  |
| Of which, refrigerators with a capacity of<br>200 liters or more                                     | 0.8  | 103   |
| Washing machines, millions                                                                           | 1.2  | 106   |
| Automobiles, thousands                                                                               | 331  | 99    |
| Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands                                                            | 294  | 100.1 |
| Furniture, billion rubles                                                                            | 1.9  | 103   |

Production of the majority of the most important types of industrial products increased. Production of a number of items was somewhat lower than in the first quarter of last year.

The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas and for the production of diesel fuel and industrial fuel oil, a number of nonferrous metals, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, petroleum apparatus, motor vehicles, tractors and some types of agricultural machines, excavators, cotton and silk textiles, sewn products, meat, wholemilk produce, animal fats, edible fish products, canned foods, and furniture.

Highly productive equipment and advanced technologies were introduced in production. During the first quarter over 1,500 automatic, rotary, and mechanized flowlines were installed in enterprises, about 1,000 sections, shops, and production processes were transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and 17 automatic control systems for technological processes were created. Series production of new types of output was assimilated and started in ferrous metallurgy, machine-building sectors, and consumer goods production.

At the same time, the targets for the production and delivery of output to consumers were not fully met. A significant lag in the fulfillment of contractual obligations was allowed to occur in associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of the Coal Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, the Chemical Industry, Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

The plan was not fulfilled in terms of extraction and primary refining of petroleum, coal extraction, and production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, AC electric motors, chemical equipment, forging and pressing machines, commercial lumber, paper, cement, linen and wool textiles, and some other consumer goods. Individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plans for labor productivity, prime costs, and accumulations and the targets for assimilation of new equipment and advanced technology and allowed production of products which do not enjoy consumer demand. The workers in industry are mobilizing their creative efforts and existing reserves and enhancing organization and discipline to overcome the lag allowed to occur in individual work sectors and achieve the targets set by the plan and the socialist pledges.

USSR Central Statistical Administration.